

Unity Lodge No. 1362 M. E. A.
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each
month in the Masonic Hall.
G. W. CHANDALL, Secy.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

CIVILIZATION MARKS DOOM OF STIMULANTS.

By Ada May Krecker.

There needs no argument to press home the proof of a decline in the use of liquors. It is perfectly evident throughout the country. And in narcotics a similar change of heart is coming about. John J. Hayes, winner of the Marathon race in London, confesses in a magazine article that "No long distance runner can smoke either cigars or cigarettes and run. One thing is essential, abstinence from tobacco in any form. I suggest running as a certain cure for the tobacco habit to anyone who wishes to break himself of it."

Go where we will among the savages and we find drugs powerful and plentiful employed for setting into action men's powers. It is only among the finest types of the most advanced races that we see them discarded in favor of subtler stimuli. Prof. James, the Harvard psychologist, urges the superior claims, as excitants, of morning air and sunlight and fine skies and mountain walks and dewy flowers and great thoughts and sweet aspirations above the frothy hopes of the foaming glass. They are the natural stimulants of refined organisms.

These need no other. No, not even coffee and tea. An Englishman, E. Baron Russell by name, has been making predictions for the year 2000 A. D., and he has it that by that time the human system will have been so refined that tea and coffee will be placed in the same category that alcoholic stimulants occupy nowadays. The prohibitionists of that remote hour will be campaigning against tea and coffee and teetotalers will sign their pledges in favor of coffeeless breakfasts and afternoon teas without "the cup that cheers but does not inebriate."

QUESTION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

By Cesare Lombroso.

In spite of prison, deportation and forced labor, I argue that the criminals will go on repeating their crimes for the third or fourth time. There is nothing left, therefore, for society to do but to inflict the extreme but effective punishment of death. Assuredly for barbarous men whom prisons do not inspire with dread the death penalty is the only thing feasible. Still, this cold-blooded execution ordered by judges and not infrequently accompanied by the gapping of crowds, is repulsive to the delicate senses of civilized peoples. It even may frequently be followed by similar crimes inspired by the law of imitation and the executed victim may become the founder of a criminal cult, so to speak.

Of course, if we place upon life and living things the most rigorous and most sacred rights, we who are not God's emissaries have no right or authority over the life of human beings of our kind. But, then,

neither have we the right to deprive them of their liberty nor to inflict upon them any punishment whatever. To pretend that the death penalty is contrary to nature means to feign ignorance of the fact which is written in nature's books in large letters, the fact that organized society is based upon a struggle for existence followed by the most fearful hecatombs.

The fact that there are born criminals, organized for destruction, criminals who are living reproductions not only of the most savage men, but also of the most ferocious animals, far from rendering us compassionate towards them, only hardens and deprives us of all pity towards them.

There remains, therefore, but one excuse for the death penalty, and that is that of radical elimination of a dangerous element. But here we must not forget that in order to attain this desired elimination of a dangerous class one must kill, not ten or twenty criminals a year, but 3,000 criminals in Italy and 2,000 in France. This would be a veritable butchery. And I believe that in our age, in an age so thoroughly imbued with a spirit of humanity, not even the most ardent partisan of the death penalty will suggest such a course.

WHY SHOULD MAN HOLD SUPREMACY POWER?

By H. C. De Beer.

Ethically there is no such thing as the sex question. Why manufacture one? Are not man and woman alike, yet different; each equal, each distinct, absolutely necessary to each other? Why any antagonism, with increasing distrust, disdain, even disgust? One may understand antagonism from the household tyrant, the pompous bully, the master of the old school, who will woe a maiden on his knees, promising all things, and promptly relegate her to a position of domestic servility once she has surrendered herself. But this antagonism is not understandable and cannot really exist among a great majority of thinking good men, who regard woman as man's helpmate and companion, the friend in all need.

In France apparently woman has not been subjected to the position of servility. She is a factor. Frenchmen recognize in her their natural companion and the source of their happiness. The Frenchwoman has not been forced to descend from her pedestal of womanhood to enter into the arena against man. In France woman's influence is permanent, and the Frenchman, who considers woman a more interesting study than dogs or cricket averages, realize and appreciate it. The French mother is respected, complimented, revered. There are no jokes at the expense of the French mother, the higher mentality, more natural humanity of the Frenchman revolts at that being a subject for lampoons.

What has man to show for his undisputed possession of power during countless ages? Besides certain medical blessings his science has given us many interesting, perhaps noble discoveries. But what of beauty and happiness? Oh, that is woman's province.



MAN AS THE IMAGE OF GOD.

By Rev. Justus B. Remsen, D.D.
And God said, let us make man in our image after our likeness.—Genesis 1, 26.

There are two theories of the origin of man. One would bring him up from the earth beneath, placing his genealogy with the worms. The other, the biblical, brings him down from above.

According to Genesis, man was made in the Divine "likeness." What are the marks of this "image of God"? First, the gift of reason. God is a rational, thinking spirit. And, in distinction from the lower creatures, He has stamped upon us this likeness of Himself. God has given His mathematical thoughts upon atoms and crystals and snowflakes and on stars and worlds, and we can read these thoughts and admire the wonderful picture He has painted in the vast gallery of nature because we have a faculty of reason akin to His own.

The "image of God," again, consists in freedom. God is free. He knows no law but His sovereign will. He does what He chooses to do. Nature is under the grip of law. Necessity holds it with unbending hand. The animals obey their inevitable instincts. But God has clothed man with this Divine prerogative of free will. He is a sovereign.

"His mind to Him a kingdom is." To Him pertains the power of choice. He is the architect of his own soul. He is the fashioner of his own destiny. In the exercise of this precious power he can raise himself to the angels or degrade himself below the brutes.

The "image of God" further appears in man's moral nature. As power characterizes the pagan deities, so righteousness and goodness characterize Jehovah. The seat of man's likeness to this divine quality is in conscience. To be pure in heart, to shun injustice and wrong, to cherish noble and unselfish ideals, to do good to fellow men, this likens one most of all to God, his maker.

This unique truth should imbue man with a sense of his greatness. It should impel him to self respect. To stoop to the low and mean is to do violence to his high nature and to commit sacrilege against God, whose image he wears. Only good and noble ends are worthy of him.

Again it shows that we are fitted for divine fellowship. Man's thoughts can reach up and God's thoughts can come down and meet, because our natures are akin. Hence we can have secret speech with God. Prayer is justified. The whispers of our souls are the voices of a sea that beats on the shore of life, but of a sea that stretches away to shores where is set the throne of God.

We taught respect for our fellow man. In every one, no matter how fallen, we should see vestiges of this divine lineage. Hence, too, issues a sure hope of immortality. The supreme characteristics of God is that "He liveth forever." We are made in His image; we cannot die. We have the inheritance of an indestructible life.

Let no one, then, mar this "image of God," but preserve its pristine beauty and remember that He who made us in His likeness made us for Himself to serve not perishing, but the noblest ends of being.

DARKNESS OF PROVIDENCE.

By Rev. W. H. Baker.
Text—"Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not, but thou shalt know hereafter."—John 13:7.

The darkness rests upon Providence because of its complexity. Even if God's dealings with us had reference but to ourselves, they would be hard enough to understand. What man can tell the uses to which God means to put him, the glory to which He means to exalt him, even in this world; how much less than in the world to come! These threads of the earthly life, how they stretch beyond the chasm of death and are woven into a new web above the stars! But the problem is rendered vastly more complex for us by the interdependence of all our lives. Each thread is necessary to the integrity of the fabric, and has its relation to all other threads. It is in life as in the diagrams of the mathematician, where the same line may represent the side of many different figures. Our personal history touches that of many another, and our influence ramifies through the society in which we move.

The great law of faith renders mystery indispensable. Faith is the law of this probationary dispensation, just as knowledge is the law of the dispensation of reward. If a man says that the doctrine of God's word is incomprehensible, the answer is twofold. God is infinite, and He cannot be perfectly comprehended or apprehended by finite minds. His truths, like the mountains, lift their gray heads and hide themselves in the clouds of heaven; and though we pass around the base, and partly take their measure, we must always enter the world in which these mysteries are lost to sight, before we can take their altitude. Then another answer may be returned, that the intellect of our must, along with affections and the will, be put upon probation. It is the whole man that God is providing, educating, training. Does not God in this world put the intellect of the creature upon its trial before Him, so that he shall see the reasonableness of accepting all the high mysteries of grace, simply by the testimony upon which they rest? This law of faith extends no less to the conscience, inasmuch as the law is made the sole standard of rectitude to man, and he is not permitted to guide himself by his natural conscience except as that conscience is enlightened by God's infallible rule of right.

This law of faith extends to affections, since we are to yield a cordial and loving trust, though God Himself is wrapped in clouds. This law extends to the will, since we must defer to the naked authority of God's commands. Now, if God explains this sickness or that bankruptcy, this bereavement or that sorrow, there could be no exercise of faith, and the law of the whole economy under which we are placed would be completely reversed.

Heaven is the state and place of rewards and praise. In order that we may apprehend its joys and the rewards bestowed upon us by the Master, we must survey our earthly life in all its connections. And the word "praise" indispensably requires that we enshrine in song our whole experience.

LIVING FOR ONE'S SELF.

By Rev. Frank M. Goodchild.
For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.—Romans 14:7.

Nobody is independent. All human lives are inseparably joined. Things we said yesterday will be recalled with pleasure or pain by somebody twenty years from now. What we did last week will make somebody better or worse when our bodies have been turned to dust.

Life is rather solemn business. Nobody is so insignificant as to be without influence. Most of us would be filled with horror if we could read the record of our lives and see how a word we spoke carelessly started some one on the way to ruin. And it would fill us with a bliss that is like heaven itself if we could see that there are persons who date all the good they do in their lives to some kindly deed of ours done simply from impulse.

However much we may wish at times that we could do as we please without our deeds affecting the lives of others, yet a moment's thought will make us glad that human lives are thus bonded together. There is dignity in life when we feel that a hundred years from now men may be better for our having lived. And, on the other hand, there is responsibility in living, since after we are gone men may be worse for our misdeeds. It doubtless would be more pleasing if our goodness might bless others without our badness cursing them. But you cannot have one side without the other, any more than you can have light without shadow. If it is right that men should be able to help one another, it must be right, because it is a part of the same arrangement that they should be able to hurt one another.

Sometimes we intentionally influence people, as when we argue with a man to bring him to our views, but perhaps the mightiest influence is exerted unconsciously. As the iceberg chills the air for miles around it, or as the honeysuckle makes the air about it heavy with fragrance, so men radiate helpful or hurtful influences. Our character, whatever it may be, is contagious.

It was said by a man who was dying: "Oh, that my influence might be gathered up and buried with me." That cannot be, however much we wish it. Our influence goes on blessing or blasting people forever. Of another man it was said: "His presence always made men better." What a fine thing that is—to have such a character that when you meet people you make them wish to be nobler, purer, truer.

Hoping for much in others is helping them to it. Every shadow in life is evidence of a sun somewhere. Lifting little loads helps a lot more than describing big ones. The home is never brightened by the roseate hues on the end of a nose. The only powers that know enjoyment are those that find employment. The only way to move a mountain tomorrow is to take a pickax to-day. Your faith is not measured by your appreciation of the faults of others. Good intentions in sowing tares will not make them come up as wheat. Big words in the meeting do not make up for short weight in the market. The straightest road to heaven is that one on which you can do most good. The more man you put into religion the more religion you will give men. Too many think they are saints because it makes them sad to see a child happy. The saddest sight in this world is the man who can sin without any sense of sorrow. The man who sits on the fence is fond of talking about taking high ground on all questions. It's a good deal easier to believe that the angels love many sinners than that they love all the saints. If you would see a man at his best, fix your eyes on him when he has a financial object in being agreeable. When you are able to set your religion in a compartment of your life, life itself comes along and locks up the file.

SERMONETTES.

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When you are able to set your religion in a compartment of your life, life itself comes along and locks up the file.

Don't forget that prayer without labor means paralysis.

Don't overlook the fact that saltness is measured by service.

Don't try to wed sincerity until you have become divorced from vanity.

Don't fail to learn that true saving faith is that which makes the world seem worth saving.

Don't fail to bind yourself to some high duty if you would possess the mark of a free man.

Do not feign knowledge of the divine friendship when you do not exhibit human friendliness.

After cooking until tender and swollen to original size let cool, cut in two, remove pit, place half pecan meat or delicately browned almond in each prune half, and serve ice cold with whipped cream.



CAUSE OF LIMBERNECK.

Limberneck with chickens is caused by the birds eating decaying flesh or filth containing maggots. The maggots lodge in the throat of the bird, causing paralysis of the muscles of the neck and consequently inability to swallow food. When affected the chicken remains inactive in one place for days at a time without control of its neck to take food or drink, it gradually dies of starvation and, perhaps, slow poisoning. Very few that become afflicted ever recover.

Not much can be done with a chicken suffering from limberneck. Soft bread soaked with turpentine or kerosene is said to be effective in removing the cause, if the case is taken in time.

Grinding Corn for Hogs.

Authorities disagree as to the advisability of grinding the corn for hogs, some feeders claiming that it does not pay for the cost and trouble of grinding, while others think that it does pay well.

My experience is that some hogs will chew corn well, while others will not break half the grains. Usually a young hog will chew its food better than an old one. I fattened a hog last year on dry corn, but not one-half of the grains were broken.

Where a hog will not chew its feed well I think it will pay to grind its feed.

Hogs will not chew wheat well, and no hog will chew buckwheat well, so these grains should always be ground before feeding to hogs.

If corn is shelled and scattered on a floor or on the ground, so that the hogs will have to pick up one grain at a time, they will chew it better than when whole ears are thrown to them.—A. J. Legg.

Cement Floors for Granary.

There has been a good deal of discussion of the utility of cement floors for granaries and cribs. A correspondent of the Farmers' Tribune contributes the following favorable experience:

"I have a cement floor in my granary and corn crib, and it is an absolute success. I did not build till late in the fall. I made a ground floor six inches in thickness right down to the ground, for which I used five parts sand and gravel and one part Universal cement; then I set up my building on this floor. I fastened the sills by means of big bolts set in the cement. Grain was moved into the new bins from the old granary and the grain is just as bright next to the cement as it is in the middle of the bin. All winter long when there were thaws the water stood on the north and west sides of the granary to the depth of three to four inches and the cement on the inside was seemingly perfectly dry all the time. There is one thing certain, the mice and rats have no harbors under the floor, and there are no cracks to batten to keep the grain from running through. It is a nice floor to shovel from, there being no nail heads to bother. Everything is clean."

Destroying Quack Grass.

I often see directions given for killing out quack grass, but I think they are all inferior to the method that I employ. I would never try to drag out the roots with harrow or rake, because not all of the roots will be gathered and those left will soon fill the soil again. The pest can most easily be killed right where it is; the roots, furnishing an abundance of plant food, by using a doubleaction cutaway harrow. Now please don't think that any kind of a harrow will do, because it will not. If you rely on any except the one I have mentioned you will be disappointed. I have used one to destroy what I am writing. If you plow before quack grass many times and am sure of using the harrow, run the plow shallow—just deep enough to turn over the quack roots, bottom side up; let lay thus for a week and then go over the field with the double-action cutaway harrow; then after a few days repeat the harrowing and keep at it, going over the field at intervals of a few days until the pest is all destroyed. It is no use to think that the field be gone over perhaps a dozen times in one day, the quack will be killed, for the sun, as well as the harrow, must get in its work. The way to do is to go over the field once, then wait a few days for the roots to dry and repeat the operation. By being thorough in this the grass can be destroyed and a crop grown the same year if commenced early in the spring.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Placing Boys on Farms.

Bert Hall, who has been the chief truant officer of Milwaukee several years, has inaugurated a system which promises to go far toward solving one of the most bothersome problems which perplex the school and police authorities of nearly every city.

A year ago Milwaukee was full of boys who were chronically inclined to run away from school. Mr. Hall set his brain to work to devise some method to remedy an evil which the courts could not stop.

Early last spring he found places for a few of these truant-inclined boys upon Wisconsin farms, with wages from \$5 to \$20 a month and board, and the plan worked so well that the system already seems to be a pronounced success, over 200 boys being located during the summer.

Fully 85 per cent of these city-wrecked lads have made good in every way, and their letters telling of the joys of country life, air, food, scenery,

new associations and the good sleep and appetite induced by regular work have created a desire for farm life among hundreds of their old associates.

Work of Earthworms.

It is said that Darwin spent thirty years of his life in studying the earthworm. He found it blind, deaf and dumb. He discovered that while it lives in the cold, dark earth it knows how, better than man, to plow the ground so that all the green things can grow. It helps huge trees by plowing the ground, turning it over and loosening it up so that light and air and sunshine and rain can get into it. These earthworms cast up piles of earth, and the longer they work the thicker the layers grow, until they form a vegetable mold. Nearly every bit of this vegetable mold has been through the bodies of these worms, and the soil where this mold is found is finer, darker and richer. It is finer because it has been ground up by the little stones in the worm's gizzard. It is darker and richer for having been mixed with juices and dead leaves in the worm's body.

When to Prune.

With most orchardists and gardeners pruning can be done during the winter or early spring months, and where the object is the removal of small branches this season is undoubtedly quite as satisfactory as any other. In fact, pruning during late spring, about the time or just previous to the beginning of growth, is particularly advantageous with the peach, because at that season, as a rule, all injury to the annual growth from winter killing will be apparent and the pruner can take advantage of this to remove all dead or injured branches and at the same time modify his plan so as to leave a maximum quantity of wood in order to secure a profitable crop of fruit, which might not be possible were the usual practice of removing one-half the annual growth followed in such seasons. With the apple and pear, which suffer less from winter killing, the annual pruning can as well be done in February or March, in the North, as at any other season. With the grape, however, which is likely to produce a heavy flow of sap if the pruning is delayed until late in the season, it is undoubtedly best to do the pruning during the late fall and early winter months. Any substance which is not corrosive or detrimental to growth which will protect the heartwood from the attacks of rot spores will prove a satisfactory covering for a cut surface. Among such substances may be mentioned white lead, yellow ochre, coal tar and grafting wax.—Corbett, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fruit Tree Borers.

The adult of this insect is a beetle. It lays eggs, probably mostly in April and May, in crevices in the bark of suitable trees, usually on the south-west side. The eggs hatch in a few days, and the young grubs eat their way through the bark and burrow in the wood, sometimes completely girdling the tree. By next spring the grub has grown to full size. It then bores outward nearly through the bark of the tree, and then undergoes transformation into a pupal stage, corresponding to the chrysalis of a butterfly. After about three weeks in this condition, the adult beetle emerges from the skin or case of the pupa, cuts a hole through the bark, and comes out prepared to do its part in the work of laying more eggs.

Several methods are used to check the work of the borers. The presence of the borers in the trees may be detected by discolorations of the bark, by the exudation of sap or gum, or by the presence of castings beneath the burrow. In such cases, if the borers be not too deep or too long, the tree may be killed with a pointed wire. Otherwise they may be destroyed by cutting them out with a knife, or by pouring kerosene or hot water into the holes.

The best way to combat the borers is by preventing the laying of eggs on the bark of the tree trunks. Wrapping the trunk with newspaper or wrapping paper is one of the easiest and best methods of securing this result, and it has the advantage that besides keeping the female beetles from the bark, the paper protects the bark from the injurious effect of the heat of the sun. Paper used for this purpose should cover the tree trunk completely, and be held in place by twine not strong enough to injure the growing tree. Soil should be drawn up an inch or two around the paper at the foot of the tree, to prevent the female beetles from getting inside the paper from below, and the top of the paper should be made to fit the bark closely. A band of cotton lint just inside the top of the paper will serve to keep the females out from above.

Various washes have been used to prevent the insects from laying their eggs on the bark or to kill the newly hatched grubs before they make their way into the bark, but it is not certain that the use of these will always be found profitable.

Even more important than protecting the bark of the trees from the egg-laying female beetles is the matter of keeping the trees in vigorous condition by proper cultivation of the soil. Grass and weeds should not be allowed to take the moisture needed by the trees. After rains the crust of the soil should be broken into a fine mulch to reduce the rate of evaporation from the soil. It is also recommended that trees be headed low, so that the leaves may shade the trunk from the hot midday sun.

The total number of immigrants coming into the United States since 1870, the year of earliest record, exceeds 20,000,000.



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

varied, and his efforts in behalf of international peace and of the abolition of war had been noted. In Washington he was deeply beloved as in Boston, where practically all of his life had been spent where he was held in veneration. The world is the richer that he has lived and is much the poorer that death has claimed him, after a useful, upright and honorable life of 87 years!

Dr. Hale was born in Boston in 1822 and graduated from Harvard in 1839. In 1842 he was licensed to preach by the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers, after which he spent several years in ministering to various congregations, passing the winter of 1844-45 in Washington. His first regular settlement was in 1846 as pastor of the Church of the Unity in Worcester, Mass., where he remained until 1856. In that year he was called to the South Unitarian Church in Boston, where he was pastor for 20 years.

Early in life Dr. Hale engaged in journalistic work and before he had attained his majority contributed regularly to the Monthly Chronicle and Boston Miscellany. While connected with the Advertiser he began historical studies. For six years he was the

paper's South American editor and was regarded as an authority on Spanish American affairs.

Dr. Hale's influence was extensively felt in all philanthropic movements. His book, "Ten Times One Is Ten," published in Boston in 1870, led to the establishment of clubs devoted to charity, which became scattered throughout the United States, with chapters in Europe, Asia, Africa and islands of the Pacific. He also took a great interest in the Chautauque Literary and Scientific Circle, of which he was one of the counselors and frequent contributor to the Chautauquean. In later years he edited the Christian Examiner and the Sunday School Gazette. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss

Emily B. Perkins, a granddaughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher; and four children.

More than She Could Bear.

Marion was a little American girl of six years. For three months her mother and aunt had dragged her through the museums and art galleries of Europe.

She was made to look at the slippers of Marie Antoinette, the prayer-book of Catherine de Medici, hats of Napoleon and endless numbers of uninteresting Madonnas. These, her mother told her constantly she must remember, for when she grew up she would realize how famous they were.

At last Marion rebelled. She refused to go to a world-famed museum. After much persuasion, she yielded upon one condition.

"Tell me any place you like," she said, "if you'll promise never again to make me look at anything famous."

Notices your average day's work; how much of it is devoted to actual work, and how much of it to needless worry?

Only a rich man finds a \$5 bill in his pockets he didn't know he had.

PAYING GERMAN PIPER.

Europe's Most Powerful Nation Lives by Grace of Money-Lenders.

The piper to whose lively tunes the German empire has been dancing merrily for so many years has sent in his bill, and the nation or the nation's representatives, though quite willing to go on with the dancing, are by no means prepared to settle up, the New York Times says. Prince Buelow, who has naturally been held responsible for the entertainment and for the expense thereof, is disgusted and discouraged, and it is now formally announced, as it has been often predicted, that he will insist on his resignation.

There are three essential elements in the German financial situation: (1) a rapidly increasing expenditure far outrunning the actual income; (2) a rapidly growing debt, from which in great part current expenses have been met; (3) a system of taxation wholly unequal to annual requirements and framed largely to benefit the land owners on the one hand, while leaving their property largely unburdened on the other. The chief objects of expenditure have been public works, especially canals, the army and fortifications and the navy and a good deal of money has been spent—much of it wasted—on the various colonial enterprises, which have been very costly, and only recently show any signs of paying for themselves. But, as in every other modern country, there has also been in Germany a strong tendency toward a general increase in the scale of expenditures. Living has become much more costly. The old German thrift and economy are disappearing, all branches of the public service are more expensive and the treasury has for years been unable to make both ends meet. The gap has been filled by borrowing. The most powerful and prosperous nation of Europe has been for a long while in the humiliating position of depending upon the money lenders to pay its day-by-day requirements. Naturally, its credit has suffered and it has to pay more for its loans than many a third-rate country.

Orders by Pigeon Post.

An entirely practical use of homing pigeons was cited recently in the London Daily Mail. The inventor of the system is a butcher's son, who employs his birds regularly to carry orders from outlying districts—presumably where there are no telephones—to his father's shop. The plan works excellently.

When the boy goes to collect orders, he takes six of his fastest birds in a trap with him. After he has gone a mile or two and collected a dozen orders, he liberates a pigeon with the alps enclosed in a little metal case attached to the bird's foot. Before five minutes have elapsed these orders are in the delivery wagon on the way to the customers.

At the various stages of his round, which usually takes three hours, the other birds with more orders are set free, and by the time the shop is reached all the orders received by this pigeon-post have been dispatched.

Complex Argument.

"Has local option proved a success in your neighborhood?"

"Yes."

"Then you will continue it?"

"I don't know. The fact that it is a success seems to have turned a lot of us voters against it."—Washington Star.

One suggestion in a thousand is accepted.

Crawford's

A. F. CRAWFORD, Editor.
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Home Circle Department

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

To bring what pleasure and contentment we can into every life is the best way to fill our own with beauty.

To make home happy is an art—an art a good many people have either lost or never found.

There is nothing gained in the government of children by threatening that which is not performed.

The mother of mothers is she who is the guide, the friend, the companion and confidant of her daughters—the saintly ideal and sweetest living lesson to her son. She stands to them as the embodiment of womanly purity and womanly wisdom.

If you want to give a little boy, from six to ten years old, a start for the penitentiary, just allow him the privilege of running on the streets until late bedtime. It is there he learns his first crime. It is there he gets his first lesson in vulgar, obscene language and his start for prison is made.

"Please state to the Court exactly what you did from eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate-looking little woman on the witness stand. "Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat, and mended Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it and washed some lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes and then I swept out my front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being to school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and cleaned off the breakfast table and gave the grocery man an order and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all." "All?" said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, Judge; I must get my breath before I call the next witness."

We know full well the air of polite amazement or amiable incredulity with which men receive the statement of a woman's opinion that if the home partnership the wife, and not the husband pulls the laboring oar. Still it is true that, let a man's business be ever so engrossing, ever so wearisome, ever so laborious, the mere fact that he goes to it in the morning and returns from it at night sets him above his wife in case of comfort. For him the slavery of routine has its breaks. He gets a breath of the world outside; he has change of scene daily; he sees people and hears them talk; and his home is distinctly his refuge and shelter. Let a wife and mother love her home and her children with the most absolute unswerving devotion, and serve them with the most unselfish fidelity, there are nevertheless times when she is weary. She knows better than anyone else the steps and the stitches, the same things done over and over, and the pettiness of the trials that come to the nursery and kitchen. They are so insignificant that she is ashamed to talk about them, and we fear she sometimes forgets to tell her Savior how hard they press her; and so bearing her cross all alone, its weight becomes crushing. A sunny husband makes a merry, beautiful home, worth working in and for. If the man is breezy, cheery, considerate, and sympathetic, the wife sings in her heart over puddings and mending basket, and counts the hours till he returns at night, and renews her youth in the security she feels of his approbation and admiration.

Let us Take Time.

Let us take time for the good-bye kiss. We shall go to the day's work with a sweeter spirit for it.

Let us take time for the evening prayer. Our sleep will be more restful if we have claimed the guardianship of God.

Let us take time to speak sweet foolish words to those we love. By and-by, when they can no longer hear us, our foolishness will seem more wise than our best wisdom.

Let us take time to read our Bible. Its treasures will last when we shall have ceased to care for the war of political parties, and rise and fall of stock, or the petty happenings of the day.

Let us take time to be pleasant. The small courtesies, which we often omit because they are small, will some

day look larger to us than the "small" which we covet, or the fame for which we struggled.

Let us take time to get acquainted with our families. The wealth you are accumulating, borrowed father, may be a doubtful blessing to the one who is a stranger to you. Your beautifully kept house, busy mother, can never be a home to the daughter whom you have no time to care.

The Shadows we Cast.

In this great world of sunshine and shadows, we are constantly casting shadows on those around us, and receiving shadows from them in return. There is no pathway of life which is not sometimes in the shade, and there is no one who walks over these paths, it matters not which way they tend, who does not, now and then, cast his shadow with the rest. How often do we, by a mere thoughtless word or careless act, cast a shadow on some heart which is longing for sunshine? How often does the husband, by a cold greeting, cast a gloom over the happy, trusting face of his wife, who, it may be, has waited anxiously for the sound of his foot steps to give him a joyous welcome to his home. How often has the parent, by a harsh reproof, chilled the overflowing spring of confidence and love which is bubbling up from the heart of the innocent prattler at his knee? How often are the bright rays of hope torn from the clinging grasp of the souls of those worn out by poverty and the never-ending conflict of life, by the stinging ridicule or the sordid advice of those whom the world honors—aye, love to honor? How often does the child—even after it has grown to the full bloom of manhood, and is clad in the garments of strength and beauty—bring sorrows to the parent already tottering on the brink of senility? Then beware, least you cast a deeper shadow over those already darkening in happiness! The shadows we cast can we escape them? Can we look back, as we walk on in life's journey, and see no shadowy marks about our foot prints?

PLAIN TRUTH AS TO LUMBER.

Free-Trade Would Not Reduce the Price, but Would Reduce the Revenue.

Responding to a request for full and reliable information as to the effect of removing or reducing any part of the present tariff of \$2 per thousand feet on imports of lumber, the Hon. George A. Loud, Representative in Congress from the Tenth District of Michigan, has written the following letter:

Washington, D. C., April 13, 1909.—My Dear Friend: In response to your verbal request of yesterday, that I should give to you in written form my views on the tariff on lumber, I beg to submit the following:

The motive for removing any part of the existing tariff of \$2 per thousand would be universally conceded to be the reduction of cost to the American consumer. The consumers, especially the agricultural consumers, have been led to believe by editorials and arguments in agricultural papers that the removal of the duty would lessen the cost of lumber to them by the amount of duty removed. I cannot discover any justifiable reason for such expectation or belief, for this reason: The entire United States consumes annually about 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Of this we produce 39,000,000,000 and only 1,000,000,000, or one-fortieth, is imported from Canada. It is not reasonable to argue that the removal of the duty from only one-fortieth of our consumption will have any effect whatever on the American price, which will, as a matter of course, be dictated by the overwhelming and larger proportion (thirty-nine fortieths) produced within the United States. The only effect of the removal of the duty will be to give to the Canadian producers of the one-fortieth the full, or approximately full, American price, which they do not now enjoy. They are and have been selling to American purchasers at \$2 (the amount of the duty) under the American price to allow for the payment of this duty.

I do not believe that the American lumber manufacturers or dealers will be at all affected if the duty is removed excepting in some localities along the Canadian border where conditions may conspire to work adversely; but, taking the United States as a whole, I cannot discover any reason to indicate that the American producers of the thirty-nine fortieths would be at all injured by the duty being removed from one-fortieth coming from Canada. In this we must fully realize that we have been taking this surplus production, mostly low grade lumber, for many years from Canada, and will no doubt continue to do so in the future, for the reason that the United States is the only market in which Canada can dispose of her surplus low grade lumber, which will not bear the freight to Europe as do the high grades.

In reply to your question of yesterday, if the removal of part of the duty will not affect the American lumberman by reducing the price, why not, then, remove the duty? There are two reasons:

First, the lumber markets of the United States to-day are in a most demoralized condition, glutted with overstock, with a stagnant market, and hence there is ample justification in the clamor of lumbermen against any legislation which would make freer importations from Canada, even though that importation is only one-fortieth.

Second, to remove one-half or any

portion of the tariff is removing it from the shoulders of the Canadian manufacturers, because every penny of the duty on lumber derived by the United States from imports of Canadian lumber is paid indirectly by the Canadian, and not a cent of it is paid by any American consumer. This seems plain enough, for the Canadian lumber manufacturer, to sell his lumber in the American market, must and does sell his lumber \$2 under the American price, because of the duty thereby providing the money with which to pay the duty.

Please understand that I do not lay down this principle that the foreigner always pays the tax. That is decided by each commodity depending upon the proportion imported to the proportion manufactured and consumed within the country, and upon this special commodity of lumber, the importation being insignificant compared with the amount produced in the United States; then the Canadian manufacturer must in selling his product make his price enough under the American price to meet the amount of duty to be paid. This is not a theory, but is the actual result of conditions to-day at the Canadian border.

At this time, when we are seeking in every possible way to increase our Government revenues, it seems strange that we should voluntarily relieve our Canadian competitor of any part of the \$3,000,000 which he is now paying annually into the Treasury of the United States to maintain our Government and force us to spread the amount so removed upon the American people at large, in some other form, for it is obvious that we must have the money in any event to maintain our Government.

As to the removal of the tariff to curb combinations of lumber dealers from charging excessive prices to the consumer, I cannot see where the tariff has anything whatever to do with that subject. If there are combinations in existence, or monopolies existing in certain territory of the country which have the power to force excessive prices, they will be doing business, in all probability, just the same if the duty is removed. To indicate my reasoning, it is presumable that the excessive prices now complained of by the consumers must be at least \$5 to \$10 a thousand over what they think is a reasonable price, and so it is hard to understand how the removal of only \$1 duty will have any material effect upon reducing the extortionate charge, if there is such by more than the amount of duty removed; but by the same course of reasoning suggested in the outset, that the removal of the duty on only one-fortieth would have no effect on the American price, it seems to equally apply to this phase of the subject—that it could not possibly have the slightest effect upon any monopoly or combination of wholesale lumber dealers in maintenance of excessive prices.

To sum the whole matter up, the removal of the duty, in part or in whole, will not give the consumers of lumber any relief whatever, but will only benefit the Canadian manufacturers, who will receive every penny of the amount involved in the reduction, and the Treasury of the United States will lose the amount of revenue involved in the reduction, every penny of which would be paid by Canadian manufacturers and none of it whatever by the American consumer. In answer to the argument often expressed upon the floor of Congress, that the removal of duty would stimulate Canadian production, from my personal knowledge of conditions (having lived near the Canadian border all my life) I do not believe it would build a single Canadian sawmill or stimulate the production in the slightest degree, because the reduction in the duty of only \$1 is a trivial amount compared with the natural fluctuation in the market price. This is easily realized when we know that the price of lumber at the mills is today from \$4 to \$7 less than two years ago. If the reduction of the duty amounted to \$5 or more per thousand, then it would stimulate; but the reduction of only \$1 can have no material effect. The Canadian operator will be a little more prosperous under the change, but that is all. The real element to his prosperity or adversity is involved in the larger item—the fluctuation in market price, to which I have alluded.

I approach this subject from a purely business standpoint, and while I have been in the lumber business in Michigan all my life, I do not feel that we have any personal material interests involved, for the pine timber in the section of country in which I live was exhausted ten or fifteen years ago. From my reasoning, I can only feel that in this reduction of duty on lumber the United States has nothing whatever to gain, but is sure to be the loser by the entire amount of reduction in duty, whatever that may be, and the American consumers in asking for bread are getting something worse than a stone that is getting no benefit whatever, but having to pay in some form the amount of revenue lifted from the Canadians who are now paying it.

I trust that I have made my views clear, and beg to assure you that I would not inflict them upon you at such length, only by your expressed request and assurance that you would read and consider the matter carefully as I should present it to you.

I am, very sincerely yours,

GEO. A. LOUD.

According to circumstances. A man never talks much about the "freedom" of a cow pipe so long as he has money to buy cigars—Tupelo.

DENTIST

DR. FREDERICK E. BUSH

of Saginaw will be at the
NEW RUSSELL HOTEL
Friday and Saturday, July 23rd and 24th
to practice dentistry in all its branches,
Teeth extracted positively without pain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work, all kinds of plate work and filling. All work guaranteed.
EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE.
REGULAR CALLS THERE AFTER.

Use Your Eyes Do not Abuse Them

Strength comes by use that trains but that does not strain. If there is a hint or sign of strain, if there are spots before the Eyes at times, if there is a headache or pain about the Eyes, if there is a dimness or the letters seem doubled or mixed.

Then You Are Injuring Your Eyes Every Day.

These defects may seem small, yet if left to themselves they will grow, and the thing that will stop them is Glasses. Proper Glasses. That's our kind.

C. J. Hathaway

Jeweler and Optometrist.

TEMPLE THEATRE

JULY 3rd
Our Day of Celebration.

MOVING PICTURES

all afternoon, from 3 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening. Change of program every two hours.

A Great WESTERN PLAY

will be on from 5 to 7.

From 7 to 9, the greatest feature of the day, the

Gans-Nelson

FIGHT.

ADMISSION: 10 CENTS.

Dance from 9 until Morning

CLARK'S ORCHESTRA.

By means of a new law, drawn up by Prof. French, that was passed by the last legislature, those who complete the course at the summer school of the Michigan Agricultural College will have special three-year teachers' certificates and will make the holder eligible to a good position as teacher of agriculture in the high schools of the state. It is planned to cover six months' work in the four weeks that the school is held.

What would you take?

Suppose you were required to live for a certain length of time on only one article of food. Which would you choose?

There is one food that stands without a rival for such a test. Quaker Oats is that one. It furnishes more strength with least wear and tear on the digestive organs than any other food. You'll feel well and strong at the end of the time. Try it. Don't stop eating other things, but eat more Quaker Oats and you'll notice the gain in strength.

The regular size package of Quaker Oats sells at 10c, the large family size packages cost 25c, and the family size package containing a piece of beautiful china for the table costs 30c. All grocers sell these.

Eat Quaker Oats daily for breakfast, it strengthens you for the day's work.

Life 100,000 Years Ago.

Scientists have found in a cave in Switzerland bones of men, who lived 100,000 years ago, when life was in constant danger from wild beasts. To-day the danger, as shown by A. W. Brown of Alexander, Mich., is largely from deadly disease. "If it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery, which cured me, I could not have lived," he writes, "suffering as I did from a severe lung trouble and stubborn cough." To cure Sore Throat, Croup, whooping Cough, and prevent Pneumonia, it is the best medicine on earth. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis & Co. Trial bottle free.

Notice To Taxpayers.

The tax roll for the Village of Grayling is in my hands for collection, and Taxes can be paid at the Bank.

R. REAGAN,
Village Treas.

Meats Fresh and Good.

The People's Market.

Milks Bro's.

Prop's.

YOU NEED NOT BE IN DOUBT

What to give. A glance through our up to date stock of Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silver will suggest to you many things suitable as gifts.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

C. J. HATHAWAY

Jeweler and Optometrist.

THE GRADUATING CLASS OF

1909

ARE IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES.

So are all the presents we show which are suitable for such occasions. We carry a most complete and up-to-date line of

Watches
Chains
Lockets
Belt pins
Stick Pins
Souvenir Spoons
Fobs
Cuff Buttons
Neck Chains
Hat Pins
Collar Pins

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

A. PETERSON

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver.

'THE FOURTH'

Offers good opportunity to get out of town and spend Saturday, Sunday, Monday with friends.

Tickets at low round trip fares, on sale, July 3, 4, and 5; good returning until the 6th.

FOR PARTICULARS
Consult Ticket Agent

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our kind friends for their assistance and the beautiful flowers, also the ladies for the music and singing at the funeral of George Granger.

MRS. GEORGE GRANGER
and Family.

What Your Tailor?

If You're Seeking Clothes

made expressly for you, with an individuality of style and neatness of shape truly distinctive, we can supply them—the work of Ed. V. Price & Co., of Chicago---

At Prices Much Lower than are asked by the average small tailor, and actually deliver superior quality—all because of the immense buying power and admirable organization of



These Famous Tailors.

We are displaying over 500 new and attractive patterns, many of which are exclusive. If we can't satisfy you, keep your money.

Salling, Hanson Co.

Take a Peep

at the enchanting array of
SPRING AND SUMMER MERCHANDISE

we now are showing, this means that you will buy your outfit for the season at our establishment.

This means that you will get the quality you wish.

The Style you desire and at the prices not exorbitant.

We have none but pleased customers, because we do not permit our sales people to force a purchase.

We respectfully invite you to come to our store and take a Peep at the new goods.

A. KRAUS & SON.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

The Northern Navigation Co. OF ONTARIO Limited

rand Trunk Route
Tours of the Great Lakes
and Georgian Bay.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis R. McCurdy, bachelor, to Thomas L. Wilkinson, dated Oct. 15th, 1907, and recorded Oct. 30th, 1907, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, State of Michigan, in Liber G of Mortgages, page 513. There is claimed due at this date two hundred eighty dollars, and no proceedings at law have been instituted to recover same.

Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided on Monday the 30th day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to satisfy amount then due, with cost and attorney fee, to wit: the following described premises in the township of Maple Forest, County of Crawford, State of Michigan. West half of the north east quarter of section two, township twenty-eight, north of range two west, eighth tier, more or less.

Dated, Grayling, Mich., May 25th, 1909.

THOMAS L. WILKINSON,
Mortgagee.

S. H. KELLEY,
Attorney.

June 3-13

Distinctive Dress for Waiters.

New York hotel proprietors and the owners of some clubs are seriously considering the matter of compelling waiters to wear blue cloth dress suits, in order that they might be distinguished from the guests, whose evening attire is prescribed—the same as that worn.

NO BETTER STEAMERS. NO BETTER SERVICE. NO BETTER CAMPING.

C. M. Nicholson,
Traffic Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 1

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.00 per year in advance. If you have not paid, please renew promptly. A following of your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

M. Michelson has sold the Central Meat Market to Nels Olson.

NOR RENT—A 9 room house on Norway street. Enquire of T. Boeson.

For Rent—A small house on the south side. Enquire at this office.

Have you seen the new goods C. J. Hathaway has just received?

Out Glass makes a nice wedding present. C. J. Hathaway can supply you.

The Ladies' Aid Society will serve lunches all day the third at the W. R. C. Hall.

Leslie Clark and Dena Goudrow are home from their weeks visit in West Branch.

Miss Laurel London closed a successful term of school in the Wakely district last Friday.

Deering Binders, Mowers, Rakes and a full line of repairs, for sale by F. R. Deckrow.

Floyd Taylor left Friday for Big Rapids, where he will attend the Ferris Institute for the summer.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

The Grayling Ministerial Association will meet at the M. P. Church Monday, July 5th at 2 p. m.

Wanted—A good cook for the Depot Hotel. Enquire at the M. C. dining hall.

For Sale—A new milk cow. Call at the farm or address, Andrew Mortenson, Wellington, Mich.

For Rent—The millinery store near Olson's Drug store. Enquire of N. P. Olson.

For first class tubular well work address, Augustus Funk, Pere Cheney, Mich.

Lost—A black silk fob with \$2.50 gold piece charm. Return to A. M. Lewis Drug store and receive reward.

The Grayling Base Ball team went to Cheboygan Sunday and trounced the boys of that city to the tune of 7-2.

Joseph LaBeef, proprietor of the McKay House, was called to Saginaw Saturday by the death of his sister, of that place.

For Sale—A new Iroquois Roadster Cycle, equal to the best, and better than most. Enquire at the AVALANCHE office.

Miss Agnes Laveque, of Philadelphia, has returned home after a delightful visit here with her sister, Mrs. John Canham.

Wanted—A sawyer for portable mill, competent to keep his saw in order. Answer quick to Henry Goslow, Gaylord, Mich.

For Rent—To the right party at your own terms, 40 acres, with buildings on Portage Lake. Address H. A. Rayne 672 Hayes St. or see O. Palmer.

Plumbing work, Plumbing Goods, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Closets, Kitchen Sinks and Range Boilers. Show Room, Cedar St. F. R. DECKROW.

Strayed—Into my premises a yearling steer (moody) color red. Owner is requested to call and pay charges. Julius Nelson, Grayling. Jun17-3.

For Sale—Cheap for Cash, 1 plow, 1 cultivator, 1 bed, springs and mattress, 1 cook stove and numerous kitchen utensils. Enquire at South Side Store.

The Red Rose Division of the Ladies' Aid Society will serve sandwiches, doughnuts, and coffee for 10c; ice cream and cake 10c; and lemonade 5c a glass, all day the third at the W. R. C. hall.

Archie McKay with his wife and baby came up from West Branch last week to attend the commencement exercises. Mrs. McKay staying over Sunday to visit with her father's family, W. Woodfield.

Miss Eleanor Woodfield, who has been in Grand Rapids for the past year, studying for the profession of nurse is home for a vacation, welcome not only in the home but by hosts of her young schoolmates and friends.

Miss Irene Martin, a former teacher of this county spent last week with her sister Miss Genevieve Martin who teaches in Beaver Creek School. Miss Martin returned to Mt. Pleasant, Saturday where she attends the Central State Normal.

Mrs. Peter McNevin was made glad last week by a visit from her father, Mr. V. A. Baker of Petoskey. Mr. Baker was a veteran of the 9th Mich. Inf., and we had a pleasant chat, saving the nation again.

Dr. Jaa. A. Leighton is permanently established at Fruterie for the practice of medicine and will open a drug store in that village, anticipating success from his large acquaintance, in this and Otsego county.

Mrs. E. Nolan with her daughter, Bernice left for their new home in Lansing, last Saturday afternoon.

If you are looking for a suitable gift for graduation, get a souvenir spoon with the School House engraved in the bowl. A. Peterson, has them.

Fred Sholtz of Beaver Creek was in town Saturday, reporting spring crops booming, but getting a little dry. He is clearing a new piece of land to fit for fall wheat and says he has not needed an overcoat for the past week.

A Union Temperance Rally will be held on Sunday evening, July 4th, at the M. P. Church, (South Side) at 7:30. An address will be given by M. C. Laberteaux, of Vanderbilt. All are cordially invited to attend the service. The resident pastors will be in attendance.

The eight grade graduation class of the Love School Dist. No 1 held their graduation exercises last night at the Love School house. The members of the class are as follows: Ethel Decker, Minnie Love, Bertha Love, Fayette Widger, Hazel Decker and Edith Love.

According to the report of Adjutant General Wyckoff, of Lansing, there are in Michigan 10,222 members of the G. A. R., assigned to 313 posts. The net loss during the year by death has been 437 members, and five posts with 468 members have been mustered out.

Six cars on the Lewiston train were ditched two miles north of Clear Lake Junction last Saturday. The Johnsbury train backed up to the wreck and brought in the Passengers, baggage and mail. No one seriously hurt. The engine and four cars passed over the spot before the break.

Married—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Thursday evening, June 25th, Miss Eva L. Farrington, of Lewiston and Jesse Dyer, of Vanderbilt. Rev. Robt. Houston, officiating. The happy couple will make their home near Vanderbilt. The AVALANCHE with their many other friends unite in wishing them a long and happy life.

Mr. Kerry of the flooring factory, claims the championship among the agriculturists of the county. He is exhibiting a large and mammoth clover grown in the "worthless sand" south of the mill, averaging two feet in height, and every stool making a good bundle. Come to Crawford County, the "Land of Clover and Fruit," with the best water and purest air in the world.

A quiet wedding occurred Sunday June 27th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd DeNoyles in this village. The contracting parties were Miss Ella A. Roberts of Grayling and Augustus Funk of Cheney. The parties left for their future home near Cheney. Rev. J. H. Fleming performed the ceremony which make them one. The wishes of their many friends for a long, useful and happy life will follow them.

Some criminal or fool turned in an alarm of fire Monday night about ten o'clock which turned out the entire town, only to find that it was a false alarm, for which some one ought to serve a term in the work house. Another alarm was turned in about 4 a. m. Tuesday morning which destroyed the home belonging to Mrs. Leighton and occupied by Mr. Reagan. The loss on the building is probably about \$600.00, insured for \$450.00. We understand that Mr. Reagan's loss is about \$600.00 with small insurance.

The public domain commission provided for at the recent session of the legislature, has now been completed. It consists of Secretary of State Martindale, Auditor General Fuller, Land Commissioner Russell, Regent Julius E. Beal, of the University of Michigan; Hon. A. J. Doherty, member of the state board of agriculture, and Hon. William Kelly, member of the board of control of the Michigan College of Mines. The law providing for the commission was given immediate effect and a meeting of the commission will be held in the near future.

The Farmers' Institute held at the Beaver Creek Town Hall June 21st was a decided success, both in attendance and the carrying out of the program. The attendance being 111. Not a speaker being absent, and all being full of the subject assigned them. Some very interesting questions were asked and answered. Those especially by Mr. Hull, as a practical dairyman being warmly discussed and some of those present certainly learned something they didn't know before. The time being only too short for the full discussion of all questions brought out. The officers of the Society wish to thank all those present and especially those who helped so cheerfully in the carrying out of the program. Now let us hear from some other part of Co. Who says Beaver Creek is asleep?

Every state and territory in the United States is represented at the University, varying in number from Michigan's 2,764 to Nevada's lonely one. All the island possessions of this country sends students. Among the many countries represented are Canada, Mexico, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Scotland, Japan, China, India, New Zealand, Australia, British Guiana, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Colombia, British West Indies and South Africa.

In remembrance "They sent me a message from heaven, how good it was to me, in real life it means some country little woman washing her husband."

Commencement.

The twenty-second annual commencement exercises of the Grayling High School were held in the opera house on Tuesday evening, June 25.

The opera house was filled to overflowing with friends of the graduates and patrons of the school.

The hall was beautifully draped with blue and corn yellow bunting, the class colors, and the stage was decorated with ferns, palms and potted plants. The class motto, "I Will," was very effectively arranged above the stage front and a large American flag at the back of the stage gave a patriotic touch to the occasion.

One half of the opera house was reserved for the relatives and near friends of the graduates. Arches, prettily draped in class colors, were placed midway in the aisles where the reserved seats began. The Junior Class acted as ushers during the evening.

When the curtain arose at 8:30, the members of the Graduating Class, School Board, Rev. Cunningham, Rev. J. H. Fleming, Prof. Bradley and Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer were seated on the stage.

The selections given by Clark's Orchestra with Miss Hadly at the piano were very enjoyable and very much appreciated by the audience.

The Salutatory, spoken by Miss Healon was a credit to the class of 1909. She welcomed the parents, friends and patrons of the school in behalf of the class, and spoke of their appreciation of the educational luxuries they had enjoyed during the past four years through the generosity of the people of Grayling. It was with a feeling of mingled joy and regret that they were now bidding farewell to teachers and classmates.

Miss Vandewater, the soloist of the evening, needed no introduction to the audience, as she was a member of the graduating class of 1904 of the Grayling High School. The past two years she has been attending the school of music in Ypsilanti, graduating from the same June 23, of the present year. Her selections were: "When the Heart is Young" and "In May Time." Her charming voice, captivated the audience whose generous applause bespoke their appreciation. Miss Vandewater kindly responded to the encore with a selection entitled "A China Tragedy."

Hon. Wedemeyer, the speaker of the evening was no stranger to his audience. He gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the present day opportunities for the educated young men and women. He compared the educational opportunities of the present day with those of the past, and impressed upon the minds of the audience the fact that to neglect these opportunities was almost a crime.

After the address Mr. Bradley in a few well chosen remarks, presented diplomas to the Misses Iva Healon, Minna Kraus, Nellie Shannahan, Ethelyn Woodfield and Mr. Chris. Johnson. D. D.

Some criminal or fool turned in an alarm of fire Monday night about ten o'clock which turned out the entire town, only to find that it was a false alarm, for which some one ought to serve a term in the work house. Another alarm was turned in about 4 a. m. Tuesday morning which destroyed the home belonging to Mrs. Leighton and occupied by Mr. Reagan. The loss on the building is probably about \$600.00, insured for \$450.00. We understand that Mr. Reagan's loss is about \$600.00 with small insurance.

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ARMOR BRAND TINWARE
THAT IS WHY IT WEARS AND WEARS
You have to pay GOOD money—why not make it buy GOOD tinware? The kind you KNOW is good. The only kind sold under trade mark label. Buy by the name



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and you can be sure you're right. The thick coating of pure tin is what keeps away rust. That's what makes it wear and wear. Armor Brand gives you your full money's worth of pure tin. Buy it here next time you need tinware.

For Sale by A. Kraus.

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A choice selection of the most popular goods. Our 40-53s are the best for children, and this year better than ever before.

CAP PISTOLS.
at 5, 10 and 15 cents; ask to see the

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It is a cracker-Jack--50 shots in one loading.

We offer the very best values in
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Proportionately low round trip fares to all Eastern tourists' resorts.

The Thousand Islands, Saratoga
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Liberal stop-over privileges at Detroit, Niagara Falls and other points without extra charge.

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THAT OUR BUSINESS IS BOOMING, BECAUSE WE BOOM IT
WE BOOM OUR BUSINESS BY GIVING OUR PATRONS GOOD STUFF FOR THEIR MONEY
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RESPECTFULLY,

Grayling Mercantile Co.
"The Quality Store."

Drugs. **Patent Medicines.**

Central Drug Store
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"The Best Drugs."

COME
and see the finest and largest assortment of fishing tackle in the town.

We have a fine assortment of rods such as

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.
Pittsburg street car strike tied up traffic and churches were unable to hold services.

Five More bandits were slain in a running engagement with detachments of the Sixth Cavalry.

United States drew rein on Cuba with stiff note regarding contract payments and purchase of arms in Europe.

Charges of incompetent inspection on part of government at East St. Louis stockyards brought by federal employe fell flat; accuser denounced.

Merchant volunteered a prayer while "Lame Bob" Eastman was being buried; Mrs. Woodill believed to have been slain because she refused to run away with Eastman.

Bomb No. 31 was exploded in the rear of 100 Washington street, Chicago, injuring seven persons, causing \$150,000 property loss and bringing wild panics when walls of restaurants and nickel shows crashed.

Monday.
Proposal to take hides off free list caused hard fight in Senate.

Professor George Burman Foster was expelled from the Chicago Baptist Ministers' Conference at a sensational meeting, but reference to his professorship at the University of Chicago was expunged from Rev. Johnston Myers' resolution before adoption.

Tuesday.
Queen Victoria of Spain gave birth to a daughter.

Senate took hides off free list and retained present duty of 15 per cent.

Investigating naval board in France condemned the French navy and said that ships are in a deplorable shape.

General highwayman operating in true frontier style robbed a bank of \$3,100 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the business center of Fort Worth, Texas.

Wednesday.
Private Joseph B. Klein, accused of slaying youth, was freed by a jury at Paxton, Ill., after that body deliberated less than thirty minutes.

As the result of an explosion of gas in mine No. 4 of the Lackawanna Coal and Coke Company at Wehrum, Pa., seventeen miners were killed and sixteen injured.

Under mysterious threats made by a fellow countryman Chung Sin, friend of the suspected slayer of Elsie Sigel, New York missionary, broke down and told how the girl was lured to her death.

Thursday.
Senate increased tariff on shoes and sole leather.

Former counsel for F. A. Heinze was found guilty of impeding justice in disappearance of United Copper Company's books.

"Black Hand" blackmailers in Chicago checked by death of Rudolph Berndt and conviction and twenty years' sentence for Joseph Bertucci.

Mrs. Gilbert Woodill, a former ward of Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was murdered in Maryland, and her body weighted down in a creek.

Senator Beveridge showed how tobacco combine by forcing consumers to pay repealed war tax has swelled its annual profits till they reach \$36,719,516.

Friday.
Insurgents in Spain prevented attempt to place tariff duty on crude petroleum.

A. P. Heinze, brother of copper king, was found guilty of corruptly impeding administration of justice.

Mrs. Katherine Clemons Gould granted separation from Howard Gould, with an allowance of \$36,000 a year.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin published thinly veiled attack on President Taft, charging he aided Aldrich to throttle income tax.

Julian Story, former husband of Emma Eames, wedded in London Mrs. Elaine Bohlen, divorced wife of D. Murray Bohlen of Philadelphia.

Trouble followed proposed creation of town site at Odonah, Wis., for Bad River Indians led government to take steps for suppressing liquor traffic.

Emmet E. Roberts, hunted for murder of Mrs. Edith Woodill in Maryland, took his own life; proves to be Robert E. Eastman, fugitive New York broker.

Saturday.
Ships of the United States Atlantic squadron assembling at Hampton Roads and preparing for a war test on the summer cruise.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger announces he is on the warpath for Indian agents' scamp.

Wireless telegraph rescued 200 passengers from disabled steamer City of Racine off Wauegan, Ill.

Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador, was called home by government to aid in treaty negotiations.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

Seven Persons Are Injured and Damage Aggregating \$150,000 Done.

With an explosion which wrecked the rear of the Chicago Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington street, and damaged every structure in the block bounded by Washington, Clark, Madison and Dearborn streets, and the Boston store, the series of gambling bomb outrages in Chicago Sunday night reached its climax. Seven persons were injured and a loss of \$150,000 was caused. In the series it was bomb 31. In destructiveness it exceeded the loss of all the other outrages combined. The explosion, which occurred at 11:20 p. m., resounded like a thunderclap and was heard all over the downtown district. The nearby streets were filled with pedestrians, who were showered with the glass which came pouring down from windows for blocks around. Many were hurled to the ground by the force of the blast.

The dynamite, which the police officials are convinced was the explosive used, evidently was placed in the alley at 111 Madison street. The room used by Mont Tennes, "king of gamblers," as the base of operation from which all his syndicate business was conducted and as his clearing house, was on the second floor just above the place where the fuse had been set off. At the opposite side of the alley is the Title and Trust Building, which houses the Central and Randolph exchanges of the Chicago Telephone Company. The full force of the blast struck the manhole of the main cable vaults leading to the exchanges, and twelve of the cables, each containing hundreds of subscribers' wires, were snapped apart like thread. Thousands of telephones in the loop district were put out of service.

The wreck and ruin wrought by the explosion were terrific. Heavy steel girders at the rear of the Title and Trust Building were twisted as if made of straw. A heavy sheet iron ventilator pipe five feet in diameter, leading from the kitchen of Thompson's restaurant, was crushed like an eggshell. Many large plate glass windows on the west side of the Boston store facing in Dearborn street were blown out, while within straw hats on their frames were undisturbed. Assistant Chief Schuetzler laid the outrage to labor troubles.

TUCKERS AGREE TO DIVORCE.

Wife to Get \$20,000 Property and Charge Colonel with Desertion.

An agreement in the domestic difficulties of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Logan Tucker, daughter of the late General John A. Logan, and Colonel William F. Tucker, U. S. A., retired—delayed, it is said, because of differences regarding the amount of money Mrs. Tucker was to receive in lieu of all alimony—has been reached, which will result in the latter applying for divorce on the ground of desertion. When Colonel Tucker learned that the name of Mrs. Myrtle Platt had been dragged into the case, it is understood, he let it become known that if any further charges were made against him he would retaliate. Fearing that these charges and threatened counter charges would result in a bitter court struggle and notoriety, it is said, Mrs. John A. Logan brought sufficient pressure to bear to bring about an amicable settlement. Under the terms of the agreement, according to friends of the Tuckers, Mrs. Tucker will receive property valued in excess of \$20,000.

CALLS TWO CENT FARE ILLEGAL.

Declares Statute Unconstitutional and Enjoins Against Enforcement.

The two-cent fare law passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1907 received another blow Friday when Judge Willson in Common Pleas court in Philadelphia declared the law unconstitutional. The decision was in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to restrain the county of Philadelphia from enforcing the law. The local courts rendered a similar decision about a year ago in a suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad against the county. Judge Willson holds that the law is contrary to the constitution of the United States and the county is perpetually enjoined from enforcing the act against the Reading company.

BIG CAR STRIKE AT PITTSBURGH.

Thirty-Five Hundred Affected and Desperately Rioting Feared.

After a conference lasting until nearly midnight Saturday night with officials of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, an executive committee of the local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees called a strike which tied up the entire traction lines of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Thirty-five hundred men are affected. It is predicted that before the strike ends rioting and bloodshed may result.

Five Hoboes Killed in Wreck.

A Canadian Pacific Railway freight train was derailed near Kamloops and five hoboes stealing a ride were killed.

Julian Story Weds Divorced.

Julian Story, the artist, whom Mrs. Emma Eames divorced, and Mrs. Elaine Bohlen, who divorced Murray Bohlen, of Philadelphia, were married with extreme privacy at the Maryland registrar's office in London on Wednesday.

Church Wrecked by Tornado.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was destroyed and a dozen residences were seriously damaged by a tornado which struck West Point, Neb., Thursday evening. It was followed by a cloudburst.

Merchant Found Murdered.

The body of Tony Mascione, an Italian merchant of Berwick, La., was found on the outskirts of the town, with his throat severed. There is every indication that robbery was the motive.

EDITH WOODILL KILLED IN BRAWL, SAYS LETTER

Supposed Murderer Dies in Fight with Posses or by His Own Hand.

WOMAN IS BLAMED FOR CRIME

Roberts, or Eastman, Declares Gage's Protégé Was Struck Over Head with Wine Bottle.

Sensation after sensation has developed in the mysterious murder of Mrs. Edith May Thompson Woodill, protégé of Lyman J. Gage, at St. Michaels, Md. The first was the death of Emmet E. Roberts or Robert E. Eastman, the supposed slayer, who was followed by a sheriff's posse on the Back creek at 1 o'clock Friday morning, and killed in a fusillade of bullets. Roberts died either by his own hand or the shots of the posse.

In his pockets was found a letter addressed to Miss Vinnie Brakome, care Klaw & Erlanger, New York, in which the writer asks the girl to come to Maryland to take charge of his body and property, as he intended to commit suicide. Roberts added that he had been out in a boat with four other people, two men and two women, that all had been drunk except himself and one girl; that one of the women struck another over the head with a wine bottle and had killed her.

Mrs. Woodill's Eventful Career.

Some facts of the meteoric career of Mrs. Woodill, in whose brief life, love and romance played such a great part, have been related by an intimate friend of the slain woman who said they were told by Mrs. Woodill herself. Mrs. Woodill said she was born in Minneapolis about twenty years ago. Her mother, who called herself Mrs. Ames, died when she was about 3 years old, leaving her in utter ignorance of her parentage or forbearance. Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, of McDaniel, Md., then took her and brought her up, telling her that she (Mrs. Thompson) was her mother's intimate friend, but never disclosing to her the name of her father.

When she was about 12 years of age, they went to Washington, where they lived for some time in the house of Lyman J. Gage, who took a great interest in her. When she was about 15 he sent her, with Mrs. Thompson, to Paris, where she studied music. Mr. Gage paying all expenses. On her return from Paris she went to Boston to complete her studies, and while in Boston she was married to a Mr. Caswell, who was an osteopath. When she was about 17, she went to Baltimore to continue her studies at the Penobscot conservatory, leaving her husband. She was known as Miss Edith Thompson, concealing her marriage from all but a few intimate friends.

In a very short time thereafter she entered suit against Dr. Caswell for a divorce. She left Baltimore Easter time a year ago, being engaged at the time to Harry Adams of Mount Vernon, N. Y. After a brief stay in New York she went to California, where in less than thirty days after her divorce from Dr. Caswell she married Gilbert Woodill, of Los Angeles.

During her residence in Baltimore Mr. Gage sent her checks continually, some of them amounting to \$1,500, and when she was married to Mr. Woodill he gave her \$5,000. At the time of her death Mr. Gage was also building her a house in Los Angeles, with the understanding that he was to come and live with her and her husband.

Story of the Murder.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Woodill left her home in California to visit at the home of Capt. Thompson. She was often seen in company with Roberts, who took her for lunch rides on the river. On Saturday, June 19, Roberts told Capt. Thompson that Mrs. Woodill had gone to Baltimore and would be back in a few days. Suspecting that something was wrong, Capt. Thompson gave voice to his belief that the woman had met with foul play. Roberts heard of this and disappeared. A search was made for Mrs. Woodill's body and it was found in Back river, the skull crushed and the corpse weighted with an iron post. A search of Roberts' bungalow revealed a bloody bed-room, but everything indicated that the young woman had been killed outside and the body dragged into the room.

The alleged slayer of Mrs. Woodill was "Lame Bob" Eastman, a Wall street broker, who failed in New York last July with liabilities of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. He was a broker on the Consolidated Exchange. Eastman left the city and was arrested in Chicago on complaints made by persons who had lost money through his operations. At that time he said: "There was never a more complete failure than myself. Wall street never witnessed a more complete ruin."

Where and under what circumstances Eastman and Mrs. Woodill met is not known, but both are said to have been immediately attracted to each other.

BOY IN BLUE BACK AGAIN.

Army Do Away with Brown Canvas Fatigue Uniform.

The War Department in Washington intends to save \$192,800 in the next three years and a proportionate sum yearly thereafter by changing the cloth of the fatigue uniform or working clothes of the enlisted men of the United States army from brown canvas to blue denim. The latter material has been found in every way as satisfactory as the former and the cost is about one-fourth less.

"ARREST THIS MAN"

Police Description of Chinese Wanted for the Killing of Elsie Sigel, the New York Missionary, and Chum Wio Told the Story.



LEON LING.

MRS. GOULD WINS HER CASE.

Granted Divorce and \$38,000 a Year Alimony.

Mrs. Howard Gould won a sweeping victory in her separation suit against her millionaire husband in New York when Justice Victor J. Dowling from the bench granted her a legal separation and alimony at the rate of \$38,000 a year, practically \$100 a day. In voicing his decision Justice Dowling gave Mrs. Gould a clean bill so far as intoxication is concerned. He said that no proof of excessive drinking had been introduced by Howard Gould's lawyers.

The court intimated that Mrs. Gould under all the circumstances had been indiscreet in her meetings with Dustin Farnum, the actor, even though there were business relations behind them.

The decision of the court was that Howard Gould's abandonment so far as concerned the proof offered, was not only without justification in any degree, but without provocation. The only question which puzzled the justice was the amount of the alimony. He declared that the case was without precedent so far as he knew, the husband's admitted income being in excess of \$750,000 a year.

The fact that Mrs. Gould had acquired \$57,000 worth of jewelry at her husband's expense since the actual separation was taken into consideration by Justice Dowling. He told Howard Gould that if his wife returned to the stage, an event that he did not think likely, Gould could reopen the case with an application to have the alimony decreased.

FIGHT FOR THE PEENANTS.

Standing of Clubs in the Principal Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	
Pittsburg	.40	13	Ph'd'phia .25 28
Chicago	.36	19	St. Louis .23 32
New York	.30	22	Brooklyn .20 35
Cincinnati	.29	27	Boston ...13 40

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	
Detroit	29	19	New York 26 28

Detroit	35	19	New York	20	28
Boston	33	25	Chicago	24	29
Ph'd'lphia	31	24	Wash'gton	20	35
Cleveland	30	25	St. Louis	19	37

Loat Bank Under Pistol Fire.

In a fight to capture the burglars who blew the safe and obtained \$3,800 in money of the Citizens Bank in Locke, N. Y., State Senator C. J. Howett, president of the bank, exchanged about a dozen shots with the robbers, but they escaped unhurt.

Litt Falls: One Killed, Seven Hurt.

One man was killed and seven others were injured in the fall of an elevator from the seventh story of the Murdoch Building in Cincinnati. Directly the lift dropped to the ground floor the pulley beam became unloosened and crashed down upon the car.

Rich Youth Shoots Girl Dies.

Charles Ury, whose father is said to be a wealthy undertaker of New York, shot and slightly injured Beatrice Kelly, 18 years old, in Erie, and then committed suicide by shooting.

SCORES KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Terrible Disaster at Wehrum, Pa., Fire Sweeping Entire Coal Mine.

A terrific explosion occurred at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning in the mine of the Lackawanna Coal and Coke Company, located at Wehrum, Pa., about seventy-five miles northeast of Pittsburgh. Between 100 and 150 men are known to have entered the mine shortly before the catastrophe happened, and at 10 o'clock, when only a few of them had reached the surface, the greatest fears were expressed that many of those in the pit had perished.

The few men who escaped from the mine were burned and blackened, indicating that the force of the explosion was heavy. None of them were in condition to give details, but from one it was learned that the explosion seemed to strike every portion of the mine simultaneously. Three men, seriously burned, who succeeded in reaching the surface are: Al Johnson, son of Superintendent Johnson of the mine; Patrick Burns and William Burns. When Johnson and the Burns brothers succeeded in escaping from the pit they stated brokenly, while suffering the greatest agony from burns, that the explosion was a bad one. It appeared to them that the explosion had taken place throughout the entire mine and that every one at work underground, for a moment or two, seemed to be paralyzed. With the explosion there seemed to be a flash and then all was darkness. Pitiful calls for help and groans were heard by the three men as they made their way to the entrance, staggering and falling over the bodies of comrades who had succumbed with the first shock.

As soon as it was known that an accident had occurred at the mine, the greatest excitement prevailed both at the mine and in the little hamlet, a short distance away. Wives, mothers, sisters and brothers rushed to the mouth of the mine tearfully begging for news as to the fate of their loved ones. A number of the foreign women, screaming and crying, tried to rush into the dark pit of death.

Superintendent W. N. Johnson of the mine, when questioned, said: "I do not want any exaggeration of reports published as to the facts, which in themselves will be bad enough. The explosion from some unknown cause seems to have been worst in a portion of the mine that we recently opened up. We think the death list will be a long one and the list of those injured much larger. Owing to the excitement prevailing, we have been unable to get details, but we are doing our best."

SHOWS LOSS IN U. S. TRADE.

Marked Decrease in Imports of Manufactured Goods in May.

The May trade statement of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, as compared with that of the same month last year, shows a marked increase in the importation of manufacturing material and a decline in the exportation list of foodstuffs. Fifty articles are named in the import list, and these, it is stated, form about two-thirds of the total value of the imports, while a similar number of articles in the export list form about three-fourths of the total value of the exports.

"It will be observed, says the bureau, that in nearly all articles for use in manufacturing, including raw silk, hides and skins, India rubber, wool, copper, lumber and chemicals, the imports of the month and of the accumulated months of the year are in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year. In many of the important manufactures the figures of the present year exceed those of last year, but in foodstuffs the exports of 1907 are, in most cases, less in value than those of 1906."

KILLS GRANTS NEPHEW.

California Slays W. Evans Dent—'Woman in Case' Insured.

A double inquest was held in San Jose, Cal., over the bodies of W. Evans Dent and Alfred Cleveland Urlin. The jury found Dent came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Urlin and that Urlin committed suicide. A statement from Mrs. Ida Schley, the "woman in the case," was read. Mrs. Schley is bleeding internally as a result of a bullet wound through her lungs and may not live. It developed that Dent was a nephew by marriage of Gen. U. S. Grant, his aunt, Julia Dent, having married the ex-President. The body of Urlin will be taken by his brother, John, to Missoula, Mont., for burial.

JOSEPH E. KLEIN IS ACQUITTED.

Jury Takes Only Twenty Minutes to Reach Verdict.

The jury in the case of Private Joseph E. Klein, who was charged with the murder of Earl Nelson, a 16-year-old Kankakee boy, last August, while the First Regiment was en route to the Springfield riots, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in Paxton, Ill. The jury was out only twenty minutes. Klein was in charge of an ammunition car, which was entered by the Nelson boy, and the soldier in ejecting the lad inflicted injuries which later caused his death.

Believe Peary Is at the Pole.

Friends of Commander Robert E. Peary, United States naval explorer, who left last July for the frozen north, say they believe Peary has planted the Stars and Stripes at the north pole.

Twelve Hurt in Sixty-Foot Fall.

The cage in the Klondike mine No. 4, at Clifton, Ind., dropped sixty feet while taking twelve men down to work. One man's back was broken, five men's legs were broken, and all the other men were seriously injured. It is expected that several will die.

Tired Worker Commits Suicide.

Frank M. Campbell, manager of the Philadelphia branch of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, while on his way for a rest, shot and killed himself in Van Wert, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The bank statements show the aggregate resources nearer the \$1,000,000,000 mark than at any time hitherto, and the otherwise favorable condition of the principal items reflecting financial strength testify to distinct progress in business generally. The first half of the year is now virtually completed. A comparison with the same period of last year discloses gains in payments through the banks equal to 19 per cent, in bank resources 12 per cent, in deposits 13.5 per cent, in loans 13 per cent, in value of new buildings 77 per cent and in value of business improvements 214 per cent. Commercial failures are also notably reduced in numbers, and in liabilities the amount is 23 per cent under 1906 and 52 per cent under 1905.

"All the comparisons with the great business year of 1906 exhibit more substantial gains except discounts at the banks, which appreciated 12.3 per cent. The more recent comparison also includes recovery in values of various commodities and remarkably high quotations in breadstuffs, live stock and provisions.

"The current developments continue along the line of sustained recovery. The warm wave stimulated leading retail lines to seasonable activity, sales comparing favorably with previous records in light-weight apparel, food products and housewares. Advances from the interior reflect a gratifying reduction of store stocks and some moderate replenishment. Wholesale bookings for fall deliveries continue rising in dry goods, footwear, clothing, men's furnishings, carpets and draperies. Earnings of the Chicago steam roads indicate sustained improvement in the movements of heavy materials.

Bank clearings, \$250,960,473, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1906 by 20.6 per cent and compare with \$237,647,969 in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 19, against 26 last week, 22 in 1906 and 20 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 7, against 9 last week, 9 in 1906 and 5 in 1907.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Improvement is more manifest this week, the main spring of this being better weather and crop reports and further expansion in the volume of industrial operations. Retail reports are still rather irregular, excessive heat being credited with retarding distribution in some sections, but, on the whole, sales of summer goods have been benefited by more seasonable temperatures.

Jobbing trade reports are slightly better, pointing to an improvement in re-order demand, but by far the best reports as to distributive trade still come from wholesale lines, which represent crop reports stimulating the placing of business for next fall and spring delivery. The industries led by iron and steel show expansion of operation, larger output, some wage advances, and more confidence is expressed than at any preceding time since the depression began. The situation in leather trades is one of great strength.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with June 24 were 225, against 213 last week, 258 in the like week of 1906, 150 in 1907, 146 in 1906 and 186 in 1905.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, which compares with 28 last week and 31 in the like week of 1906.—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$7.85; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.25 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50; corn, No. 2, 72c to 74c; oats, standard, 56c to 57c; rye, No. 2, 85c to 88c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$15.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 20c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 60c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$8.00; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$6.15; wheat, No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.50; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.49 to \$1.50; corn, No. 2, 71c to 73c; oats, No. 2, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.46 to \$1.47; corn, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 76c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 89c to 90c; clover seed, \$5.40.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$8.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.48 to \$1.50; corn, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 90c to 92c.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65; hogs, \$3.50 to \$8.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.46 to \$1.47; corn, No. 2, 70c to 80c; oats, natural white, 59c to 62c; butter, creamery, 22c to 26c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$8.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat,

Michigan State News

FARMER SLAYS FATHER IN ROW.

Chicago Man Shot Down by Son Who Claimed Self-Defense.

Emil Tilley, aged 33, shot and killed gray-haired Ferdinand Tilley on the son's farm, three miles south of Benton Harbor. The younger Tilley fired three shots when, as he alleged, his father had attacked his wife after the old man had partially stunned both with blows from a heavy stick. Tilley said: "I killed my father in self-defense. The lives of both my wife and myself were in jeopardy. Father had struck me and then turned on my wife. Partially stunned with a blow over the head, he was about to strike the second time when I fired." During the quarrel between father and son Mrs. Tilley attempted to separate the two. Turning on her, the old man, so Mrs. Tilley told the officers, all but told her with a blow. His weapon was raised aloft for a second swing when her husband, half a dozen paces away, fired point blank. The bullet entered the parent's mouth and lodged in his brain. He died immediately. According to the son and wife their lives had been threatened a number of times by the father. The slain man leaves a widow and four children, three of whom live with their mother at 1218 South Albany avenue, Chicago.

FREE TOLL LINE SERVICE.

Barry County 'Phone Users Working on Scheme to That End.

One of the most important movements made since telephones have existed in Barry County took place Saturday, when scores of farmers met in the court house in Hastings to devise some means of establishing a system whereby the 2,400 patrons of independent rural telephone lines may talk with each other free through any of the seven exchanges owned by the Citizens Telephone Company, from which the lines owned by the independent rural companies radiate. There are thirty-five independent rural telephone companies in the county, operating lines at exchanges in Hastings, Nashville, Woodland, Middleville, Bantfield, Lacey and Freeport, toll being charged between all these exchanges.

USES GASOLINE; IS BURNED.

Owosso Woman Victim of Explosion in Wash. Boiler.

Mrs. E. H. Odell, of Owosso, was severely burned on the face and head when a wash boiler full of clothes and boiling water exploded. She had first soaked the clothes in gasoline, which had not entirely evaporated when she placed them in the steaming water. The heat generated gas and caused the explosion. Mrs. Odell had presence of mind enough to telephone the fire department before she fell in a swoon. She was rescued by a neighbor and the flames were quickly extinguished.

BOUND AND LOCKED IN CAR.

Van Buren Farmer Robbed, Freed Himself and Cuts Way Out.

Bound and gagged and then locked in a box car, where he had been dragged after having been robbed, and left to be carried away by freight, William Gardner, a Van Buren County farmer, succeeded in freeing himself and cutting a hole in the side of the box car from which he escaped in Kalamazoo. Gardner said he was relieved of a considerable amount of money, the exact amount of which he did not know.

LOST WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.

Mystery of Disappearance of Woodman's Wife Is Cleared.

Mrs. Kate Latham, who mysteriously disappeared while returning from a visit to a camp ten miles north of Grayling, several days ago, was found drowned in Little Lake, near Naters. The woman never reached her home, located several miles from the camp, and for the last few days the woods have been thoroughly searched by neighbors and woodsmen.

Saloon Brawl Fatal.

As a result of injuries received at the hands of Louis Sedutsky, an ingateston fisherman, Samuel Johnson, a fellow fisherman, died at St. Joseph hospital in Menominee. Sedutsky is in jail. The men met in a local saloon and after a short argument Sedutsky struck his victim, knocking him senseless.

Detroit Firm Gets Flat Contract.

In spite of the fact that all but five residents of the street protested against the use of brick, the Flint common council has let the contract for the paving of Court street with that material. E. W. Hatch Sons & Company of Detroit were awarded the contract at their bid of \$34,000.

Launch Burns One Injured.

George Winbichler was terribly burned and five other persons had narrow escapes from death by fire which followed an explosion on Winbichler's new launch in the Detroit River off Wyandotte.

Elks Choose Traverse City.

Traverse City was selected by the Michigan Elks in session in Calumet for the 1910 convention. Saginaw pulled out of the race.

Kalamazoo Man Dies in Seattle.

Word from Seattle announces the death there of Fred H. Kell, one of the best known men of Kalamazoo, and son of A. C. Kell, a merchant. Death was due to brain fever. Kell went West several years ago for his health. He was 32 years of age.

Taken Suddenly by Apoplexy.

Jack Engelder of Marshall, a Michigan Central section foreman, while at the supper table, complained of a severe pain in his head. He died soon after from an attack of apoplexy.

DIME NOVELS TO BLAME.

Flint Lads Steel Lot of Stuff and Are Arrested.

Dime novels are said to have been the indirect cause of the downfall of two Flint lads, Floyd McGraw, 14 years old, and Albert Clawson, 18. After the boys had absorbed a young library full of trash, they are alleged to have set out upon a thieving tour, and when the police sized up their harvest they found the following: Three pairs of socks, four pairs of cuff buttons, three fancy hat bands, one pair of garters, two packs of picture post cards, 10 oranges, one cucumber, two pairs of shoes, one thimble and, of course, a jackknife. The lads are said to have confessed entering three stores. They were found by a dog which follows the night police, the animal barking and scratching at a piece of canvas under which the lads crawled, afraid to go home. They have been turned over to the county agent.

SCORES VERDICT FOR PARRICIDE.

Prosecutor Charges Undue Influence in Tilley Inquest.

Sensational developments, culminating in the open charge by Prosecuting Attorney Andrews that at least one member of the coroners jury was interested in the defense and had used his powers to influence other members of the jury in rendering a verdict favorable to the defense, marked the inquiry in Justice Whitney's court in Benton Harbor into the death of Ferdinand Tilley, of Chicago, who was slain by his son Emil. The verdict of the jury was: "We, the jury, find that Ferdinand Tilley came to his death from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by one Emil Tilley. We further find that the shooting was occasioned in defense of said Emil Tilley's wife. This partial exoneration of young Tilley brought forth a stormy protest from the prosecutor, who, it is said, will start an official inquiry to substantiate his charges of "influence and coercion."

TRAIN KILLS DEAF COUPLE.

Drive to Death Around Angle of Road Near Eau Claire.

Scores of farmers saw two deaf mutes, Sidney Rector and wife, drive to their death when a Big Four passenger train struck Rector's rig near Eau Claire. The couple were approaching on a road which strikes the railway right of way at an angle obscuring view of the train. At first it was supposed occupants of the rig would bring the horse to a stop. The spectators, not knowing the physical deformity of the man and woman, saw the horse and rig dash across the tracks and the next instant they were lifted high in the air.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Laingsburg village statistician has found there are 75 widows, 12 widowers and eight bachelors in that town.

Deputy Sheriff Mallory returned from Brazil, Ind., with George Parks, who is wanted at Albion for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Chandler Lucas, fire chief of Battle Creek, was before Justice Bishop of Hastings, and pleaded guilty of netting fish in Mill lake. He paid \$19.20 to avoid twenty days in jail.

Casey & Hewson, of South Bend, Ind., have bought a large tract of land, a part of the Harrison Arms stock farm in the northwest part of Marshall and will plat it into building lots.

While playing about the hives in the barnyard, the 15-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van Lewen, of Fillmore, was attacked by a swarm of bees and narrowly escaped being stung to death.

Forgotten in the excitement incidental to a fire at the residence of Jackson Parks in Flint, Mrs. Mary Silks, 83 years old, and a pioneer resident of the county, was badly burned before she could be rescued. It is thought she cannot live.

The last log cabin in Calhoun County, situated in Marengo township and occupied by James Baker, was destroyed by fire. Baker and his wife escaped by means of a window, but Mrs. Baker's feet were burned and the hair burned from her head while she was getting out.

Mrs. Elina Crisher, of Lansing, 60, poured oil on a coal fire to live it up, and then went back and climbed into bed to take a nap. The explosion which followed set her home on fire and the firemen had to break in the door to rescue her. She received burns which physicians at the hospital state will probably cause her death.

Dependent over the death of her little boy, Mrs. George Bryce, of Kalamazoo, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Mrs. Bryce was at home alone when she swallowed the poison. Her husband, returning a few minutes later, found her writhing with pain on the floor. Physicians were hurriedly called and it is believed that she will recover.

The well for the Carsonville water-works system has just been tested and pronounced satisfactory. The well is 282 feet in depth, with a piping of 150 feet, the remaining 132 feet being through sandstone and solid rock.

The Brown Glove Company's factory in Manistee was destroyed by fire. The loss on stock and building is estimated at \$60,000; insured for about \$45,000. The company employed 130 people. The origin of fire is unknown.

Fire destroyed the paint shop and two coach shops of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company in Muskegon, together with two Pullmans and three passenger coaches and 100 freight cars. The loss is estimated at \$70,000. The fire department saved the roundhouse, tin and blacksmith shops. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the fire.

The comptroller of the currency in Washington has received a telegram stating that the First National Bank of Ironwood closed its doors. The bank was capitalized at \$50,000.

MISSION WORKER'S BODY FOUND IN TRUNK

Elsie Sigel, Granddaughter of Famous General, Murdered by Christianized Chinaman.

GIRL VICTIM OF YELLOW PERIL.

Chung Sin Tells of Witnessing Crime and Fastens Guilt on Leon Ling.

Miss Elizabeth Sigel, mission worker in New York slums, and granddaughter of Gen. Frans Sigel of Civil War fame, was the victim of one of the most atrocious murders which has been committed in New York in years. Her body was found jammed into a trunk in a Chinaman's lodging house at 782 8th avenue. The young woman had been missing from her home since June 9. The police say the body probably had been in the trunk nearly that long.

The Chinaman who had lived in the room where the body was found was Leong Lee Lin, known among his English friends as William L. Leon. He was known to have been closely connected with mission work among his countrymen, and was educated. He also was well acquainted with Miss Sigel and letters found in the room of the murderer even point to the supposition the girl cared for him. Another letter, addressed to a Chinaman, by Leon, threatened trouble if the former did not cease his attentions to Miss Sigel. Leon had been missing from the room for more than a week.

Wrote Love Letters to Chinese.

Numerous letters signed Elsie, addressed to Leon and breathing the spirit of love, were found in the room. There were also found various articles of jewelry, later identified as those worn by Elsie Sigel, and to render the clue to the identity of the victim more complete the latter had been missing from her home since June 9. She had gone out that day with the intention of paying a visit to her grandmother in the Bronx. Two days later her parents received what purported to be a dispatch from her at Washington, saying that she was well and would return home in a couple of days. It seems to be fairly well established that the dispatch was a decoy and that when it was sent from Washington Elsie Sigel was dead and her body crammed into the trunk.

Elsie's affection for Leon was reciprocated; and in view of this the question arises, why should he have murdered her, assuming that he is the murderer? And here comes in the sickening story of Elsie's love for him. Elsie, while writing to Leon and professing her love for him she was also deeply in love with another Chinaman, Chu Gain, the proprietor of the Port Arthur, a restaurant on Mott street just opposite one of the Chinese mission stations. Elsie's profession of love for Gain, who is now under arrest and held as a witness, was as strong if not stronger than that for Leon. Scores of letters written by her to Gain have been found in which she not only addressed him in the most endearing terms, but discussed with him matters which a woman usually considers her most intimate and secret affairs.

What Chung Sin Saw.

Chung Sin, whose room adjoined that of Leon Ling and between which was an unlocked door, was arrested a few hours after the discovery of the murder. Chung is 35 years old and a native of Canton. He was captured at West Gaiway, N. Y., a small hamlet near Amsterdam, and was taken to New York without delay.

Baited and intimidated by detectives, threatened with prosecution and confused with rapid-fire questions, Chung Sin told of Elsie Sigel's murder. Under the terrific pressure of the "third degree" the little Chinaman admitted that he had seen the body in Leon Ling's room; that he had touched it while it was still warm; that he had smelled drugs and had watched Leon Ling's preparations for placing the body in the trunk, where it was found, horribly decomposed.

Chung Sin, in fact, if what was learned at the Criminal Courts Building is correct, described almost everything concerning the murder of Miss Sigel.

Gen. Franz Sigel's granddaughter except the actual commission of the crime. He denied any implication in it and protested stoutly that he was ignorant of the whereabouts of Leon Ling, the supposed murderer. After the inquest he was taken before Coroner Harburger and held in \$10,000 bail in the House of Detention to await the inquest.

Miss Sigel was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Washington, without service or ceremony, only her father and two brothers witnessing the interment.

Automatic Railway Gate.

A railway crossing gate is opened and closed by the passage of the gate itself has been installed near Montreux, Switzerland. As the car or locomotive approaches it makes an electric current, which sets in motion a mechanism that lights road lamps, rings a bell and lowers the barrier across the highway.

Try to Lynch an Umpire.

Baseball fans and speculators after the game at Paris, Ky., in which Winchester beat Paris 4 to 2, took Umpire Wilson off the diamond and were carrying him to a tree to lynch him when Chief of Police Hill and deputies rescued him. The mob also hurried across the town and caught Wilson in an auto as he was being hurried out of the town and beat him severely. He escaped with his life by being carried away on a special car.

YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED BY A CHINESE.



ELSIE SIGEL



Marriage and Divorce.

Divorce without alimony makes marriage a failure.—Augusta Chronicle.

Two inmates of an Iowa poorhouse eloped and were married the other day. Neither can accuse the other of having "married for money" at any rate.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

New York man arrested for kissing his wife when the blinds weren't pulled down. Moral: Be careful whose wife you kiss when somebody is looking (in New York).—Cleveland Leader.

Texas preacher declares that every girl should be taught the use of the rolling pin. If she expects to get married and hopes to maintain a respectable battling average, the good man is right.—Toledo Blade.

Missouri court decides that a wife has a legal right to kiss her husband. But of course the husband has the right to appeal. In some cases a permanent injunction would be easily obtainable.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Milwaukee woman is suing her husband for a divorce because he got on the water wagon and became morose, brutal and abusive, whereas he had been formerly affectionate and agreeable though he got tight occasionally. There are some strange men in this world. Also some strange women.—Houston Post.

Shots at the Senate.

While Senator Aldrich may make little claim to greatness as a speaker, there is no limit to the oratory he inspires.—Washington Star.

The conservative old Senate very naturally feels that the common or garden variety of tariff revision is not to be lightly discarded.—Indianapolis Star.

Money and Root are farther apart in the Senate than they are in the biblical text in which they became involved many years ago.—Brooklyn Eagle.

In justice to the Senate it should be said that it has nothing against the poor people, or those in moderate circumstances. Not in the least. The Senators are merely there to see that the rich are made richer.—Kansas City Times.

It is quite apparent that the tariff debate has reached the point where it is difficult for Senators to express their true opinions of the subject and of each other in parliamentary language.—Houston Post.

Astrships.

The Wright brothers have practically scraped gold dust from the stars.—Atlanta Constitution.

It must be a great comfort to the men operating air ships and balloons to feel that the bystanders cannot tell them how to do it.—Toledo Blade.

MAN STEALS CHICKENS AND GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Law Providing Life Sentence for an Habitual Criminal Put Into Operation in New York.

"They tell me I've got to do a life sentence for \$17 worth of chickens, and I don't think it's right," pleaded Charles H. Chaffee, as, trembling and fearful, he stood before the County Court in Syracuse, N. Y., to be sentenced to hard labor in Auburn prison for the remainder of his natural life.

While the law, which gave Judge Ross no opinion whatever in the matter of a life sentence after a fourth conviction, provides that after the maximum, less computation, for a second offense, the parole board may allow liberty, there is no chance for Chaffee, as he already has half of a twenty-year term coming to him. Assistant District Attorney Standen said the court had no discretion in the matter and that the indictment had been drawn with a life sentence in view. He said it was what ought to be done with Chaffee, who had been saved once from the charge of assault with intent to kill his wife. It was on Dec. 8, 1898, that Chaffee got his sentence of nineteen years and six months and was allowed to go on parole in 1904.

Judge Ross said it was a sad case and simply the result of the prisoner's own selection. The life sentence was not because he stole \$17 worth of chickens, but because he had selected a life of crime. Chaffee is 45, and a carpenter by trade.

WEALTH IN OLD BIBLE.

Civil War Veteran Lifted to Comparative Opulence by Mere Chance.

Steve Marsh, of New York, who for many years has been living on a pension of \$12 a month, which he earned during the Civil War, took down the old family Bible left him thirty-five years ago by his aunt, Sarah Marsh.

The Bible was in a good state of preservation save for the fact that the dust of thirty-five years was on its binding. He was merely endeavoring to ascertain whether it were better to give the volume to the next door neighbor or leave it for the next persons who occupied his hall room.

For Marsh was going to Denver to spend his last years with his son, and he reasoned there would be plenty of Bibles in the Colorado city if he desired to read one.

Carelessly his fingers scraped the leaves of the book. Suddenly the digits stopped. There was something in this Bible of which he had not been informed. He opened the book.

A dollar bill was between its pages. No longer did he hesitate. He examined every leaf from Genesis to Revelations with a care as great and as eager as that displayed by the most famous theologian. He even went over the pages from birth and death entries and the index.

When he had completed the task \$4,867 laid before him. He looked at it and sighed. For thirty-five years this money had been in the Bible and he had been living on \$12 a month.

When Steve Marsh took a taxicab to the Grand Central station he held the Bible clasped to his breast.



Canadian civil servants have organized a civil service federation.

A new union of cigar makers has been organized at Red Wing, Minn.

Striking lobster fishermen at Sydney, N. S., have decided to become packers.

Waltham (Mass.) C. L. U. has gone on record as opposed to the licensing of pawnshops in that city.

The total number of organized workmen in Norway is 56,862, as against barely 10,000 ten years ago.

Cloth mill operatives at New Bedford, Mass., have been refused a restoration of the 1907 wage scale, which was 10 per cent higher than at present.

Representatives of the furniture trade societies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland recently met in conference in Melbourne to form a federation.

Boston (Mass.) Hebrew Painters and Paperhangers' Union, which is an independent organization, wishes a flat \$3 a day minimum for painters and a considerable increase for the paperhangers.

The National Union of Journalists delegate meeting was held in London, England, recently. One of the resolutions passed was in favor of "the weekly day rest bill, so as to obtain one clear day's rest per week for all journalists."

The National Letter Carriers' Association has acquired a tract of 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Colorado Springs as a site for a home. The land is contiguous to that of the Union Printers' home.

The labor organizations of Stockton, Cal., are making arrangements to build a four-story temple in that city. It will be built by the San Joaquin Labor Temple Association, which has incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Boston (Mass.) wharf and bridge carpenters wish an increase of 28 cents a day for mechanics and 30 cents a day for pile drivers.

Between thirty-five and forty unions have joined the Minnesota Federation in the present year, and a record mark has been reached.

Miners in the Middle Western States are agitating the question of establishing jointly with the operators an old age pension system. Some also want the State to take an interest in the matter and found homes for old and incapacitated craftsmen.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1520—Martin Luther excommunicated.

1610—The first Assembly of Virginia met at Jamestown.

1654—Queen Christina of Sweden abdicated.

1749—The city of Halifax was established by Lord Halifax.

1754—Second colonial Congress met at Albany, N. Y.

1764—First lighthouse established on Sandy Hook.

1775—Washington left Philadelphia to take command of the army at Cambridge.

1778—British army evacuated Philadelphia and retreated toward New York.

1783—Washington announced to the governors of the several States his intention to resign the command of the army.

1793—British made an unsuccessful attack on Martinique.

1812—United States declared war against Great Britain.

1813—Virginia militia defeated the British in battle at Craney Island, in Chesapeake Bay.... Wellington defeated King Joseph of Spain at Vittoria.

1815—Napoleon defeated at the battle of Waterloo.

1825—Cornerstone laid for the Bunker Hill monument in Charlestown, Mass.

1837—Accession of Queen Victoria.

1845—The Texas Congress accepted the terms of annexation to the United States.

1848—Parades raised the standard of revolt in Mexico.... Convention at Utica nominated Martin Van Buren for President of the United States.

1851—Large section of San Francisco destroyed by fire.

1856—First nominating convention of the Republican party met in Philadelphia and nominated Fremont and Dayton.

1860—National Democratic convention met at Baltimore and nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President.

1862—Union troops occupied Cumberland Gap.

1863—Confederate cavalry under Gen. Jenkins entered Chambersburg, Pa.

1864—The Federals were repulsed in attacks upon the Weldon railroad in Virginia.

1865—Lewis E. Parsons appointed governor of Alabama.

1866—Beginning of the six weeks' war between Prussia and Austria.

1867—Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, executed.

1870—Brazil and Paraguay signed a treaty of peace.

1876—Rutherford B. Hayes nominated for President by the Republican national convention in Cincinnati.

1887—Failure of the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati.

1888—Republican national convention at Chicago nominated Harrison and Morton.

1893—Fire on the Mesaba range, in Minnesota, caused damage to the extent of \$1,000,000.... British warship Victoria sunk by the Camperdown in collision off Tripoli, with loss of 462 lives.

1896—Madagascar declared a French colony.

1897—Celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

1898—American squadron under Admiral Sampson shelled the forts at Santiago.

1900—Foreign legations ordered to quit Peking.

1903—Memorial to Emperor William I. unveiled at Hamburg.

1906—United States Senate approved of the lock canal for Panama.

1908—The Pan-Anglican Church Congress convened in London.... Million-dollar fire destroyed 300 houses at Three Rivers, Quebec.... William H. Taft resigned as Secretary of War.

Trimmed His Corn.

William Dodd, of Richmond, Ind., trimmed his corn with a razor a few days ago. Blood poisoning developed and the man's leg was amputated.

Spider in Strawberry.

A spider swallowed by Katherine Degen, the 6-year-old daughter of H. C. Degen, Louisville, Ky., is believed to have caused the little girl's death. At dinner she ate a saucer of strawberries and while eating the fruit remarked at the table that she "thought she had swallowed something." Two hours later she was taken ill and died despite all the efforts of physicians to save her. The latter believe the poisonous insect caused her death.

Dies Fishing Lawn Mower.

Pushing a lawn mower at Yorkville, Ill., last Mrs. Elizabeth I. Gertrude Sheridan her life. She was taken to the Aurora Hospital suffering from injuries brought on by the exertions of operating the gram cutter and died there. Mrs. Sheridan was of an athletic nature and chose the gram cutting as a diversion. She never had attempted the mowing of the lawn before, but believed it would be only "little more than exercise." She had barely finished her task when she fainted.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

THE CASE OF THE CARVERS

By Frank Harbert O'Hara

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The pretty little peaches-and-cream wife of Carver dropped her evening paper with a murmur of dainty horror. Carver raised his eyes from the sporting page of his own daily and turned them inquiringly toward the golden-haired vision in pink.

"I think it's perfectly dreadful!" she exclaimed. "Don't you, Dick?"

"Of course. What is it?" he asked, smiling.

"Just to think of a man's being so inconsistent and false—and cruel," young Mrs. Carver went on. "Carver's, my dear, faded. His eyebrows lifted a ridge. Then he said: 'I don't know what you mean.'"

He said that aloud. To himself he kept muttering, "I wonder—?"

"Didn't you read it?" queried she, indicating with a delicate forefinger an article in the paper. "This afternoon divorce case, you know. Just think—if you can't—of a man's doing anything like that. I don't believe a man could ever have loved a girl and then—Oh, it's shocking! And they hadn't been married a year; were hardly out of their honeymoon—like us, Dick."

Carver shook his head deprecatingly and fidgeted at his smoking jacket and then remarked:

"Who was the other girl? Chorus or—"

"Then you did read it?"

"No—er—why, I—I glanced at the headlines."

The big purple eyes across the table were becoming dim with an opalescent mist.

"Oh-h-h, Dick, Dick!" (Her voice was wavering dangerously.) "Are many men like that? You seem to—Oh, you aren't surprised, you aren't shocked—Dick!"

"Why, you silly dear," Carver laughed, jumping to her side and fondling her tenderly in his arms. "Nonsense! Why, you just said yourself it was our honeymoon. You don't know how much I love you, girl. I could not begin to tell you. Just this morning I was telling Jack Trent what real happiness was like. Jack seemed sort of down and out with the blues. I told him he ought to get married—ought to get a little wife like mine."

"Jack always wanted me, I guess, even away back when we were children. And he made a game fight, didn't he?"

She laughed softly as she pressed his hand.

"But he didn't get you!" said Carver happily, returning the pressure.

Next morning, as he was being whirled off toward an L. limited, he rehearsed many times the days of his courtship and then the marriage and their honeymoon, and after that, the home life together, and he vowed that he would never even speak to Madzia again. He had just been out for a good time occasionally. He had meant no harm, surely no disloyalty to the pretty little peaches-and-cream wife in the suburbs. But from now on, there was to be no Madzia, no reunions with the boys—nothing.

All day Carver kept thinking of the waiting wife. He left early as possible that afternoon, and after visiting a confectioner for a box of her favorite bitter-sweets and a torist for a bunch of her adored red roses, he was on his way back to her, impatient as he never before had been to clasp her again in his embrace.

He bounded up the steps three at a time. He meant to rush in and surprise her. But the door was locked. His face fell. He had not thought of the possibility of her absence. Doubtless she did not look for him so soon. She never had failed to meet him before. He put down the candy and flowers found his key, unlocked the door. How lonesome the rooms seemed!

He gazed around, wondering somewhat. His eyes fell upon a letter lying on the library table. He picked it up and found it addressed to him in her writing. His brow wrinkled.

"I wonder what the devil—"

In a moment his eyes were skimming rapidly over the lines of large, distinct characters. This is what the lines said:

"Dear old Dick: I'm awfully sorry, really I am. You will never know how much it has pained me. But I don't love you. Somehow that sounds blunt and cruel, but it is the truth. I don't suppose I ever loved you, though I used to think I did. Perhaps it was your fiery way of making love that caught me. Anyway, I want you to be happy—oh, very, very happy, Dick! I know I shall be so as soon as we can arrange matters honorably and quietly. I must always have loved Jack, and he, I am sure, has loved me always, though he's been a perfect brick since my marriage and as still as a brick, too. When I am Mrs. Jack Trent, I know I shall be happier and I know you will be just as happy. You men are so inconsistent, you know. Good-by, dear boy!"

Carver stood a long time staring dumbly at the note. Then he crumpled it slowly and tossed it from him. There was a newspaper on the table. He saw the headline, "Mrs. Afferton Says Husband Was Unfaithful." Then Carver laughed a dry, witless laugh.

He looked wistfully at the love-tokens he had brought. Then he turned quickly, with a queer little lump in his throat somewhere and went to the telephone. After a time:

"Yes? Oh, yes; this is Dick, Matzie. Go to the show tonight? All right! By the way, got a box of bitter-sweets for you. Knew you liked 'em. Uh-huh! And how do red roses strike you? Ha, ha! Yes, eight sure!"

THE VILLAGE DRESSMAKER

By Frank Harbert O'Hara

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

OOD moraine! Mr. Simmons. It's nice overhead, but awful muddy walk-in. Yes, I'll take 'em off and leave 'em right here in the entry. My land, ain't you done up your work yet? It's all of 8 o'clock.

"Is this your goods layin' here on the machine? Say, now, this is a real stylish pattern. Taint' exactly what I'd 'a' picked out myself, but I suppose this plum color'd go with dark complected folks. That Alice blue they're wearin' now would've suited you better, in my opinion, you're so sandy. But I guess this'll not be so bad, after it's made up. This yellow trimmin' will kill your complexion, though. Takes lots o' color to wear yellow."

"Remember, Miss Richards' Sadie's yellow dress I made up jus' fore her pa died? Land sakes, it had to be laid away for a whole year! The child was allin' all winter, and when she wore it in the spring she looked as if she'd been buried and dug up. Still, mixed in real taste with some of this white lace, it mayn't look so on you."

"Is these the buttons they're wearin' in skirts buttoned up on the side, real plain an' close fittin', but you'd better have tucks, or a founce round the bottom o' yours, 'cause the new style don't look good on fat folks. You want to be slim and not have no hips to wear what they call a sheath skirt. This is one I got on. Miss Beebe said in church las' Sunday she thought it real becomin' to me. I wore it on purpose this mornin' so you could see why. As long as a person hasn't got a stylish figure it appears like the will o' Providence, and don't seem's if there's any sense in tryin' to rig 'em up to look different than they're made."

"Well, no, this pattern ain't what you might call real new, but it's the one I cut your black alpaca by a year ago last spring, and you allus said you was partial to that dress. Oh, if you're tired of it, I suppose I can find somethin' else, but I wish you'd tell me 'forehand so I wouldn't have to lose such a sight o' time huntin' around."

"Come over an' look at this one. It does seem kind o' odd, but it's in this mornin' number, so it's sure to be in style. The picture's awful pretty, but she's tall an' kind o' thin, so maybe a chunky person wouldn't look like much. Here's one now, that's umph, an' hangs sort o' loose from the armholes to the ground. I got that pattern, too. Oh, yes, you'll like it after you've worn it some."

"I'll cut out on the dinin' room table, soon's you get it cleared off. Don't Mr. Simmons object, havin' his breakfast so late? Goodness me, when my man was livin' he'd jus' take on somethin' awful if breakfast was after 6 o'clock! Keep me on my feet mornin', noon an' night, waitin' on that man. Well, he's dead an' gone, poor soul, an' I ain't complainin' against the ways of the Almighty."

"I do declare, I believe you're fashier'n you was last summer, when I made you that sprigged calico you wore so long! Your waist measure is all of two inches bigger. It do beat all how some folks keep puttin' on weight that others'd give their eyeteeth for. There's Hank Minor's wife. She's too skinny for any mortal use. You can't tell whether she's agoin' or a-comin' till you're close up. I made her a merino dress last November, an' I put enough cotton battin' in to stuff a sofa, an' then she done nothin' but complain 'bout how hot 'twas, as if her bein' 'make the thing go,' was quaffed loosely at the wrong time from his hostess."

"When she dashed in to the veranda beginnin', 'And if the wine you drink, the lips you press—' there was a little agitation over Mr. Blenkinsop's trying to persuade his aunt to have her goblet replenished."

"Not on any account, George! I'll pretend," said the aunt, amiably.

"The ruby vintage drink!" continued the fair reader.

"Only half a glass, Mr. Blenkinsop!" pleaded another lady, in an audible whisper.

The gloom intensified. The visitors, with exemplary patience, sipped at the same second whenever Mrs. Blenkinsop gave the signal, like well-trained supers.

"I've enjoyed it awfully! It was jolly!" said Willie Trevor, jumping up to congratulate his hostess when the end came at last.

It was the truth. He had been whispering to Miss Copley, to say nothing of holding her hand, from the first line to the last.

"The Greek classics will never be equaled," observed Mr. Blenkinsop's aunt, slightly confused between Homer and Omar.

"My little room has been turned into a Persian garden," said the gratified Mrs. Blenkinsop.

"Omar Khayyam in West Kensington!" exclaimed the temperance lady with enthusiasm, as she drained her lemonade to the dregs.

Mr. Blenkinsop slipped out of the room.

"It wasn't what I call amusin'!" he said to himself wearily, and went downstairs to get a whisky and soda.

Cappling the Climax.

"How did Mrs. Jagaby come to break her arm?"

"She fell out of the window about noon yesterday."

"I'm not surprised. That woman is always falling out about something."

The worst thing about doing some men a good turn is that they seem to think they deserve another.

At Mrs. Blenkinsop's

By Frank Harbert O'Hara

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Mrs. George Blenkinsop is most hospitable. All her friends say so. She also prides herself on originality, and lives in West Kensington.

There is an element of surprise about her parties, Willie Trevor says. "You never know what you're in for," Mr. Blenkinsop—good-natured, cheery little man—lives in the hope that his wife will be "amused."

Last year Mrs. Blenkinsop gave a suffrage tea. She delivered an address on the cause, and arranged a corner of the room to look like a cell in Holloway, having vainly tried to induce her husband to appear as a policeman.

Mrs. Blenkinsop's latest invitations had the single word "Rubaiyat" written in the left-hand corner of the card. "What will it be like, m'dear?" asked Mr. Blenkinsop, apprehensively.

"Very strange and very beautiful, George!" answered his wife.

"And amusin'?"

"No—Persian!"

The spirit of old Omar of Nalshapur has visited West Kensington. The Rubaiyat at-home is over.

Willie Trevor and the pretty Miss Copley agreed that it was ripping. The visitors arrived punctually. Mrs. Blenkinsop, who is tall and wears eyeglasses, received them in an Anglo-Persian costume—Persian to the waist, British about the skirts—with silver filigree ornaments and high-heeled slippers.

She asked the young people, on entering the drawing room, to sit on the floor. Willie Trevor and Miss Copley promptly took their cushions into a corner. Willie murmured that they didn't want to get in anybody's way.

There was a small platform, covered with a Turkish rug. Mrs. Blenkinsop mounted, and the audience clapped.

"I am going to read the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," she announced. "And I want you all to join with me in a spirit of revelry. We will drink together with the astronomer poet of Persia—George, dear, tell Amma to bring in the wine."

Her husband obeyed and the parlor maid appeared with a tray. There was claret cup and burgundy. The guests, who had become intensely solemn, allowed Mr. Blenkinsop to fill their goblets, with the exception of one woman, whose strict temperance principles obliged her to ask for lemonade.

Mrs. Blenkinsop then opened a handsome bound edition of the Rubaiyat and put on her reading spectacles and a most becoming crown of artificial purple and white grapes.

"Have you heard Omar Khayyam before?" whispered Miss Copley to Willie Trevor.

"No—have you?" answered Willie.

"Of course, heaps of good times! I do wish I had a copy of my own."

Willie made a mental note of the hint, and the Copley girl innocently mentioned her favorite color in book-binding.

"Listen, Willie!" she said. "You ought to make the most of your opportunities."

"May I?" queried Willie, and he smiled expressively into her eyes.

"How absurd you are!" she exclaimed, blushing for no accountable reason.

Come, all the Cup, and in the Fire of Spring.

The Winter Garment of Repentance ding! At this point, Mrs. Blenkinsop, keeping her finger in the book, raised a glass of claret to her lips.

"Now, please!" she said with a smiling signal.

The guests obediently followed her example.

"Rather sour!" observed the lady who was a total abstainer to her neighbor, referring to the lemonade.

Mrs. Blenkinsop read on steadily, and a feeling of gloom crept over the company. They fought against it valiantly. One young man, determined to "make the thing go," was quaffed loosely at the wrong time from his hostess."

When she dashed in to the veranda beginnin', 'And if the wine you drink, the lips you press—' there was a little agitation over Mr. Blenkinsop's trying to persuade his aunt to have her goblet replenished.

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DOLLAR WHEAT HAS COME TO STAY

By Frank Harbert O'Hara

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

In Less Than Five Years Central Canada Will Be Called Upon To Supply The United States.

A couple of years ago, when the announcement was made in these columns that "dollar wheat" had come to stay, and that the time was not far distant when the central provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—would be called upon to supply a large part of the wheat consumption in the United States, there were many who laughed at the predictions and ridiculed the idea of wheat reaching the dollar point and staying there. Both of these predictions have come to pass. Dollar wheat is here—and it is not only here, but is here to stay; and at the same time, whatever unpleasant sensations it may arouse in the super-sensitive American, Central Canada is already being called upon to help keep up the bread supply, and within the next five years will, as James J. Hill says, literally "become the bread-basket of our increasing millions."

There are few men in the United States better acquainted with the situation than Mr. Hill, and there are few men, if any, who are inclined to be more conservative in their expressed views. Yet it was this greatest of the world's railroad men who said a few days ago that "the price of wheat will never be substantially lower than it is today"—and when it is taken into consideration that at that time wheat had soared to \$1.20, well above the dollar mark, the statement is peculiarly significant, and doubly significant is the fact that in this country the population is increased at the ratio of 65 per cent., while the yield of wheat and other products is increasing at the rate of only 25 per cent. For several years past the cost of living has been steadily increasing in the United States, and this wide difference in production and consumption is the reason.

This difference must be supplied by the vast and fertile grain regions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is now absolutely no doubt of this. Even the press of the country concedes the fact. Results have shown that no other country in the world can ever hope to equal those provinces as wheat producers, and that no other country can produce as hard or as good wheat. Said a grain man recently, "If United States wheat maintaining the dollar mark, Canada wheat will be well above a dollar a bushel, for in every way it is superior to our home-grown grain."

With these facts steadily impinging their truth upon our rapidly growing population, it is interesting to note just what possibilities as a "wheat grower" our Northern neighbor possesses. While the United States will never surrender her prestige in any manufacturing or commercial line, she must very soon acknowledge, and with as much grace as she can, that she is bound to be beaten as a grain producer. It must be conceded that a great deal of the actual truth about the richness of Canada's grain producing area has been "kept out of sight," as Mr. Hill says, by the strenuous efforts of our newspapers and magazines to stem the exodus of our best American farmers into those regions. It is a fact that up to the present time, although Canada has already achieved the front rank in the world's grain producers, the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have as yet scarcely been scratched. Millions of acres, free for the taking, still await our American farmers; and when these millions are gone there are other millions in regions not yet opened up to immigration. A few years ago the writer, who has been through those wheat provinces several times, laughed with others of our people at the broad statement that Canada was bound to become "John Bull's Bread Basket."

Now, after a last trip (and though he is a staunch American) he frankly believes that not only will Canada become John Bull's bread-basket, but it will within the next decade at least become THE BREAD-BASKET OF THE UNITED STATES. Perhaps this may be hard truth for Americans to swallow, but it is a truth, nevertheless. And it is at least a partial compensation to know that hundreds of thousands of our farmers are profiting by the fact by becoming producers in this new country.

The papers of this country have naturally made the most of the brief period of depression which swept over Canada, but now there is not a sign of it left from Winnipeg to the coast. Never have the three great wheat raising provinces been more prosperous. Capital is coming into the country from all quarters, taking the form of cash for investment, industrial concerns seeking locations, and, best of all, substantial and sturdy immigrants come to help populate the prairies. Towns are booming; scores of new elevators are springing up; railroads

are sending out their branch lines in all directions; thousands of prosperous farmers are leaving their primitive shelters for new and modern homes—"built by wheat," everywhere is a growing happiness and contentment—happiness and contentment built by wheat—the "dollar wheat," which has come to stay. Notwithstanding this, the Canadian Government is still giving away its homesteads and selling pre-emptions at \$1.00 per acre, and the Railway and Land Companies are disposing of their lands at what may be considered nominal figures.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, State of Michigan, in favor of Peter Schweitzer, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Seymour J. Yates and James Smith, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to me directed as a sheriff, I did, on the 23rd day of June A. D. 1909, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Seymour J. Yates, in and to the following described lands, to-wit:

South 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

South 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

North 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

East 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 Section 25, Town 28 North Range 4 West, all of which said real estate is located in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Lot 5, Block 1, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 3, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in the Village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County of Crawford: on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1909, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Crawford County, Michigan, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1909.

CHARLES W. AMIDON, Sheriff of Crawford County, Mich.

HUGO P. GEISLER, Attorney, 301-2 Gesler Block, Saginaw, Mich. July 1-6w

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that a mortgage dated the 17th day of December, 1906 was executed by William A. Montgomery and Eleanor F. Montgomery to The American Order of Merchants, a Michigan corporation and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office in Crawford County, and state of Michigan, in Liber G of Mortgages, on pages 490-491 on the 17th day of December 1906. That default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage and in payment of interest due thereon, wherefore the whole sum secured by said mortgage has become due, and is hereby declared to be due, according to the terms of said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-three cents. That under the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the Mortgaged premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1909, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Grayling in said Crawford County, and that said premises are described in said Mortgage substantially as follows: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the township of Beaver Creek, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, the northeast quarter of section twenty-two except sixty acres of the north side thereof, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, all in township twenty-five North, of Range four West, and will be sold as aforesaid, to satisfy the amount due on said Mortgage with the interest that may accrue thereon according to the date and the cost of foreclosure.

Dated July 1st, 1909.

The Ancient Order of Gleaners, A Michigan Corporation, Mortgagee.

QUINN, WIXSON & QUINN, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Business Address, Caro Mich. July 1-13t

Ten Cents on a Dollar.

Swiss hotel keepers are trying to arrange a ten per cent. scale of tips. They complain that the scale of gratuity has risen greatly owing to the reckless generosity of Americans. If they can reduce it to ten per cent. well and good; but if they wish to keep Americans from giving more they must first employ a class of servants who expect no more from Americans than from other guests.

HOME SWEET HOME

By Frank Harbert O'Hara

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are sending out their branch lines in all directions; thousands of prosperous farmers are leaving their primitive shelters for new and modern homes—"built by wheat," everywhere is a growing happiness and contentment—happiness and contentment built by wheat—the "dollar wheat," which has come to stay. Notwithstanding this, the Canadian Government is still giving away its homesteads and selling pre-emptions at \$1.00 per acre, and the Railway and Land Companies are disposing of their lands at what may be considered nominal figures.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, State of Michigan, in favor of Peter Schweitzer, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Seymour J. Yates and James Smith, in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to me directed as a sheriff, I did, on the 23rd day of June A. D. 1909, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Seymour J. Yates, in and to the following described lands, to-wit:

South 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 Section 19, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

South 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

North 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

East 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 Section 17, Town 28 North Range 3 West, an undivided 1/2 interest.

S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 Section 25, Town 28 North Range 4 West, all of which said real estate is located in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Lot 5, Block 1, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 3, Brown & Johnson's Addition to the Village of Frederic, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in the Village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County of Crawford: on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1909, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Crawford County, Michigan, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1909.

CHARLES W. AMIDON, Sheriff of Crawford County, Mich.

HUGO P. GEISLER, Attorney, 301-2 Gesler Block, Saginaw, Mich. July 1-6w

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Dated July 1st, 1909.

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